ANOTHER A. M. E. COLLEGE.

We give attention to the news that another college under the name of Lampton College has been opened by the A. M. E. Church in Louisiana. We question whether or not the promoters of this college would not serve their church and the race better by trying to strengthen some of the existing colleges rather than by starting more weak ones.

We fear that the A. M. E. Church, like some other churches, is making the mistake of trying to spread itself out too thinly where education is concerned. We question whether Wilberforce University is as strong as it was when it received almost the entire support of the church.

The fact is, no one can examine conditions at Wilberforce without being convinced that it is no longer a church institution. It has become in recent years practically a State normal school supported by an appropriation from the State of Ohio. The same thing is true practically of Western University at Kansas City, Kan. There ought to be a reorganization and a bigger shaking up of the educational system of the A. M. E. Church.

DEANSHIPS ABOLISHED

Trustees of Selma University Hold Their Annual Meeting.

Special to The Advertiser.

SELMA, ALA., April 24.—On account of some discrepancy in the deanships of the theological and literary departments of Selma University, a school founded and controlled by the negro Baptists of Alabama, the trustees, at their annual meeting held here last night, abolished those offices and made the former dean vice-president of the school and merged the latter deanship into the office of school registrar. It was pointed out by Dr. R. C. Judkins of Montgomery, one of the trustees, that this step would be in keeping with the custom of some of the leading schools of the Baptist denomination and less likely to create confusion in administering discipline.

The meeting was attended by Charles L. Fisher, D. D., Birmingham, president of the board; Secretary R. B. Hudson, of Selma; Dr. W. R. Pettiford, president Penny Savings Bank, Birmingham; Dr. C. F. Johnson, Mobile; Dr. L. L. Burwell, Selma; Dr. J. H. Eason, Anniston and president of the State convention and others prominent in the denomination.

Dr. M. W. Gilbert, president of the school, reported in his annual address that the school enrolled 550 during the year, with eighteen teachers, representing the normal, theological and college departments. His report showed also that the school is in good financial shape.

MILLER COLLEGE BULLETIN.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

Princeton, N. J., February 19, 1909.

The work of the Bible Educational Association interests me very deeply and seems to me very admirable indeed. I wish the Association entire success and an increase of the resources of which it stands in need.

WOODROW WILSON.

MILLER COLLEGE EXTENSION WORK.

AFRICAN LYCEUM: For Practice in public speaking, declamation, debate, discussion, literary and musical exercises will be under the supervision of a member of the faculty.

Among its objects will be the cultivation of an interest in Africa, the advancement and unity of the African race.

The colored ministers born in slavery have rendered most able service to their race. But half a century makes great changes. To-day there are colored lawyers, physicians, teachers, all educated in their professions. They have to be educated to enter these professions. With the ministry it has been different. The theory of a call to preach is general, and the colored ministry is largely recruited from the same human type as the white ministry.

This type is found more often among the less prosperous than among the well-to-do. For these reasons the colored ministry is largely uneducated. Only three thousand colored ministers in the United States are graduates of theological or other schools. The remaining twenty-seven thousand have but a meager education, or none.

Nevertheless these ministers are the most influential leaders among their people. They cannot continue in this position of influence unless the educational standards of the ministry advance with the general educational progress of the race.

There are now nearly a million colored people whose intelligence and culture qualify their children for college education. Accordingly there never has been a time of greater need for a colored ministry of character, intelligence and training than now.

The interdenominational character of our work is shown by the church affiliations both of the management and the students. In the former are representatives of the Baptist, Congregational, Episcopal, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, and the Society of Friends. The students come from the Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches.

Our Executive Board consists of the President, Dean, Rev. Elijah Byrd, Rev. W. R. Gullins, Rev. Henry H. Cooper, Marcellus Balderston and William J. Eldridge.

INSTRUCTION IN PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Dr. Joseph B. Willets will lecture on Oratory, especially with reference to the needs of present day public speakers.

There will be lectures on public speaking, reading and the delivery of addresses, illustrated by original and selected compositions.

POST GRADUATE STUDY.

LEVI J. COPPIN, B. D.
Bishop A. M. E. Church, Hermeneutics.

ALFRED C. GARRETT, Ph. D.,
of the Society of Friends, The Ethical Teachings of Christ.

LECTURES AND ADDRESSES.

BENJAMIN T. TANNER, LL. D.,
Bishop of the A. M. E. Church.

MATTHEW WOODS, M. D.,
Member of the American Medical Association and of the Philadelphia Psychiatric Society, will lecture on Egypt, Palestine and other subjects.

WILLIAM A. SINCLAIR, M. D.,
of the Douglass Hospital.

REV. SIDNEY HERBERT COX,
of Central Congregational Church.

REV. J. CAMPBELL BECKETT.

ENGLISH COURSES BY THE DEAN.

FISK UNIVERSITY PRESIDENCY.

The trustees of Fisk University held a meeting in New York City Monday, January 6. There were present at the meeting Charles A. Hull, Paul D. Cravath, George W. Moore of Nashville, Dr. Booker T. Washington, H. L. Simmons, Dr. C. J. Ryder and Dr. A. F. Beard.

The main questions which occupied the attention of the board was the increasing of the endowment fund of Fisk University and the election of a new president. After canvassing thoroughly the names of several men who are available for the presidency, the definite election was postponed for several weeks. The trustees are determined to find the very best man that they can get for the presidency of Fisk University. The trustees realize fully that Fisk University is the leading and strongest institution for the classical education of the Negro and they are determined to put nobody at the head except a big man.

THE STILLMAN INSTITUTE IS TO MOVE ITS SITE

Special to The Advertiser.

TUSCALOOSA, ALA., May 10.—The Stillman Institute, the colored theological school of this city, will move from its present site during the coming year to a more spacious site, consisting of about 250 acres, located about three miles south of this city on the Mobile and Ohio railroad. A new and thor-

BITTER FEELING AROUSED OVER A NEGRO COLLEGE

Strong Resolutions Adopted Against Its Location in Certain Suburbs

BALTIMORE, M.D., Sept. 25.—Bitter feeling has been aroused in several of the fashionable northern suburbs of this city over the reported intention of the trustees of Morgan College, a negro educational institution in northwest Baltimore, to move the school to a location in some one of these communities, where property for the purpose has been offered to them. Meetings of suburban residents have been held at which strongly worded resolutions of protest have been adopted.

Practically every community along the entire northern border of the city is being enlisted in the movement to keep out the college, and a call was sent out today for a mass meeting at Mount Washington next Monday night "to formulate and register a determined protest against the location of Morgan College at Mount Washington."

The agitation is deprecated by members of the executive committee of Morgan Colltge Chairman H. Evans having declared that the trustees are "fully alive to the fact that negro colleges and schools are undesirable in certain localities and knowing this," he said, "they were not going to force themselves on people who feel that their property will be damaged"

Morgan College was founded in 1867 and is supported by contributions from the Methodist Episcopal Church. It has branches at Lynchburg, Va., aand Princess Anne, Md.

COLLEGE EDUCATION VALUED AT $25,000

Chicago, June 14.—A college education is worth $25,000, according to statistics compiled by the administration office of Northwestern university and made public today. In seeking to prove in dollars and cents the value of a higher education, the university took a census of the class of 1903, members of which have had ten years to get "settled."

The investigation showed [illegible]s are the first five years out of school, average earning power of the graduates was $867, and for the next five years the earning capacity jumped to $1,862.

According to the United States census bureau the average earning capacity of the salaried man in Chicago is $1,202. An estimate of the total value of a college education was arrived at by finding the difference between the earnings of the graduate and multiplying the sum by forty, which the statistician considered a fair estimate of a man's years of service.

The cost of a college education at Northwestern is estimated at $2,400

Norrel College

Seneca, South Carolina

Will open its Session of the School Term October 1st 1913.

THERE ARE FOUR (4) DEPARTMENTS TO THE SCHOOL: The Normal, Preparatory, College and Teological departments.

Students graduating from our College, have no need to enter any other college. We teach Music, Sewing, Dressmaking, Gutting, Fitting, Typewriting, Millinery, Cooking, Brick laying, Carpentry, Black smithing and Horticulture. The school is in a very high, healthy locality and no better water can be found anywhere than we have. The board, fuel, lights, buckets and brooms can be had for six ($6.00) dollars per month.

We have three work places for students who may wish to aid themseves through term. Write at once for them. Write us before coming.

J. S. WILLIAMS, D. D., President.

Education - 1913
Comparative Schools Conditions of.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION, LOCAL TAXATION REMEDY

Mail Adv. 1-9-13

Willingham Says Face Facts in Sage Report

A BASIS FOR CAMPAIGN

Superintendent Believes Only Way to Get State from Bottom Is to Work

Local taxation for school purposes and the enactment of a reasonable compulsory attendance law are remedies offered by H. J. Willingham, State Superintendent of Education, to improve educational conditions in Alabama which are shown by the Russell Sage Foundation to be the worst of all the States.

"Whatever the facts are, the people are entitled to know them," says Mr. Willingham, "and if there are any remedies to be applied toward removing the stigma placed upon Alabama by the widely circulated Sage report the patriotic citizens of the State will readily apply them."

Mr. Willingham's statement in part is as follows:

In last Sunday's papers throughout the United States appeared an exhaustive and comparative study of public school systems in the forty-eight States. This careful review made by the Russell Sage Foundation has every appearance of being approximately correct in its findings, although it brings a feeling of humiliation to every Alabamian, placing, as the report does, this State at the bottom of the list of all the forty-eight States in its classification of public school systems.

The conditions set forth in the pamphlet under discussion refer to the school year 1910. That it applies with equal force to conditions today we have no reasonable grounds to doubt.

Shows Standing.

The ten efficiency tests showing Alabama's relative standing among the forty-eight States in each are as follows: Children in school, 45th; value of school property, 44th; expense per child, 46th; school tax per child, 47th; length of school year, 43rd; attendance, 43rd; expenditure as compared to wealth, 45th; daily cost per pupil, 44th; high schools, proportionate number attending, 41st; teachers' salaries, 37th.

Among all these ten tests, every one of which is consistently low in comparison with other States, our best showing is in the matter of teachers' annual salaries, Alabama ranking 37th on this test among the forty-eight States. The eleven States in which the average yearly salaries of teachers are a few dollars lower than Alabama, which is given as $314, are States which have a larger percentage of rural population with comparatively fewer cities than Alabama.

South Carolina surpasses thirty-seven States in the percentage of its children enrolled in school.

There is always a reason if we can find it. Why did South Carolina rank so high in the matter of its school attendance? Reference to another part of the Sage Foundation report, page 5, shows that South Carolina raises by local taxation, county and district 83.9 per cent of its school revenue, thus creating local initiative, local interest, to a remarkably high degree. North Carolina ranks decidedly above Alabama in its relative school attendance because they have a compulsory law on this subject.

Two Remedies.

There are two remedies for our deplorable conditions educationally, and these remedies should be applied without further waiting. Chief of these is a constitutional amendment which will permit our people to tax themselves by their own votes to an increased county rate for public schools and also permit them to levy a district tax as a final supplement where needed for the school or schools. This report shows, on page 5, that Alabama raises 24 per cent. of its public school fund by local taxes, 69 per cent. by State taxes, 4.7 per cent. from permanent funds (in effect, a State fund) and about 2 per cent. from other sources (local.) Thus, in plain words, we depend on the State Government for 74 per cent. of all the money used for school purposes in Alabama, and receive the remainder, 26 per cent., from local sources, counties, districts, towns and cities. These figures on page 5 of the Sage report, practically verify the findings of the National Government which places Alabama as providing 76 per cent. of its school funds from State sources and 24 per cent. from local sources.

In this particular phase, and it is perhaps the most important of any feature of the report, when we are looking for remedies, Alabama stands in a class all by itself in the large proportion of its school funds provided by the State government and its very small per centage derived from local sources. The State of Massachusetts provides only 2 per cent. of its school funds through the State government, 98 per cent. being local. The range is gradual from Massachusetts to Alabama, except that Georgia, which is next to Alabama in depending on the State government, in fact a good way from it by actual figures, her State fund being 64 per cent. as compared with Alabama's 76 per cent. The United States Government report for the year 1910 shows that the State of Washington provides 31 per cent. of its school fund, while 69 per cent. is provided locally by districts and by counties. This is the State which heads the list in efficiency, as shown by the report, and evidently they have the proper ratio depending on the State, the county and the district about equally.

Salary Percentage Noted.

Another striking feature which impresses itself upon the reader when comparing Alabama's public school system with the systems of all the other States, is the fact that 95 per cent. of the money used annually for school purposes in this State is expended for teachers' salaries, whereas no other State, except Virginia, with 85 per cent. of its revenue, even approximates these figures. In practically all the States except Alabama the people by local taxation secure a considerable part of the money used in erecting and equipping schoolhouses as well as in maintaining in part the annual expenses of teachers' salaries. Our Constitution denies to our people the privilege of saying by their vote whether they are willing to levy any tax either by districts or by counties for the purpose of providing schoolhouses or for assisting the State in maintaining the school terms a reasonable period each year. Apparently our people in Alabama are not considered safe, trustworthy, or sufficiently civilized to be allowed to assist in maintaining a public school system. It is particularly unfortunate for Alabama, therefore, to be paraded in the daily press throughout the United States as having the poorest provision for public education of any the States, when, in fact, our own constitution doesn't allow us to have any part through local taxation in assisting the State Government toward providing reasonable facilities for educational purposes, except in the levying of the one-mill county tax, all of which is required to be expended for teachers' salaries.

"Use It as Issue."

Surely the shock of this deplorable advertising which Alabama has thus received will cause some ambitious statesman to select this subject as his paramount issue in the race for Governor at the next election. The reformation making of our public school system certainly appears a more important measure than the regulation either of the railroads or of the whiskey traffic, and I call upon Alabamians everywhere to see to it that no man is elected for Governor next time who does not include this issue in his platform. For twenty years a considerable portion of our people have recognized local taxation as an absolute necessity if our school system is to keep pace with our industrial progress. The sentiment has been growing gradually with each passing year. In my opinion the people are now ready for the issue and against it there is absolutely no argument which will stand the light of reason. The issue must be made; the issue will be made, and it will win.

The time has come also for the enactment of a reasonable law on compulsory attendance. The public schools for whites last year were maintained six and a half months on the average throughout the State. Seventy-eight per cent of the white children were enrolled in those schools, and yet the attendance among those same white children who were enrolled averaged only eighty days. The teacher received a salary for working six and a half months, and she could have taught without any further expense all the children who enrolled every day even more easily than she could instruct them through such irregular attendance as averaged only eighty days for those enrolled.

It is Justifiable.

The teacher was there and she was paid to teach them. The children ought to have been required to be regular in order to get the benefit of the school. As an economic proposition, therefore, compulsory attendance is justified. A law on this subject has no effect whatever on people who do their duty in sending to school. Its only effect will be to require the others to do their duty also. The perpetuity of our institutions, the welfare of our State, the prosperity of our people should put an end to the paltry, squeamish excuses sometimes heard against the law on this subject. Only the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas remain without any law on this subject. The report under discussion—and the United States census verifies it—shows that the negroes of Alabama, taken as a whole, are in more dense ignorance than are the negroes of any other State in the Union, with the single exception of Louisiana. Our white people made progress in the matter of illiteracy during the past ten years, because in 1900 we stood above only the States of South Carolina and Louisiana, while the census of 1910 shows that our percentage of illiteracy among white people places us above those same two States with the addition now of North Carolina and a tie with Kentucky for fourth place above the bottom.

White people, if it is passed, will frame the law on compulsory attendance. White people also will enforce it. Under these conditions, judging by all laws on our statute books, can any one suppose that a reasonable statute on the subject of compulsory education would be enforced in such a manner as to be detrimental to the white children and at the same time helpful to the negroes? Such a conclusion would be preposterous. If we are capable of self-government, let us assert ourselves and secure local taxation and compulsory education.

Of That City

The New York.

A CAMPAIGN FOR FAIR PLAY

10-23-13

Atlanta Constitution and White and Colored Citizens Join in Movement to Secure Better Accommodations.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 21.—The Atlanta *Constitution* for October 10 contained a broadside review of conditions as they exist in Atlanta schools, especially with reference to Negro schools. This broadside was prepared by Miss Isma Dooley, society editor of the *Constitution*, and President E. T. Ware of Atlanta University.

Miss Dooley has the thanks of the large Negro citizenship for her sympathetic, courageous article calling attention to the barbarous conditions which the Atlanta School Board has permitted to exist in our Negro public schools. Miss Dooley's article follows:

"As many as 1,000 Negro children of school age are wandering around the streets of Atlanta to-day because there is no room in the public schools for them.

"As many as 5,000 Negro children have only three hours a day schooling because of the double grade system, whereby one-half of the children who can get seats go to school in the morning and the other half in the afternoon.

The same teacher who teaches sixty children in the morning until 12 o'clock teaches sixty more, and teaches until 4 in the afternoon. How can she do it?

"In the Pittsburgh School for Negroes the other day—the school composed of three old shack buildings—a fire broke out in the annex. There was the usual drill, the firemen came and put out the fire and all was over before the principal of the school knew about it. How can a woman direct the activities of a school while the one-half of the building in which she is at one moment is so far removed from the other she can't know when it catches on fire?

Teach in Basement.

"In one of the schools that is called Summer Hill one of the largest grades is in the basement. It is so dark in this room that the teacher cannot distinguish the children in the rear of the room, and lamps are used on dark days.

"In one of the schools there are no desks provided for the children, and rough benches are used by them. Many of the children bring seats for themselves and they sit thus huddled together, breathing not only the air of the heated room, but that of insanitary toilets nearby.

"In one of the basement rooms occupied by another grade, the vermin crawls from the walls, and despite every effort to clean the place, it has proved unavailing. In this school the teacher has gone valiantly ahead, taking children whether or not she had seats for them, her theory being that bad as the school room is, the children had better be there than on the street.

"In Starr Street School, Virginia avenue; Pittsburgh and Mitchell Street School, there are double grades all through, which means that the children who attend those schools are one-half the day in school, the other half on the street, two-thirds of them the children of men and women who work out of the home all day.

"In [illegible] Street School, Summer Hill, t[illegible]ool has the grades twice doubled; [illegible]e are the 'A' and 'B' classes in [illegible] morning; the 'A' and 'B' classes in the afternoon.

The bad effects of this system of double grading are complex. For instance, the children who go to school in the mornings, one month, go to school in the afternoons the next month; this doing away with the possibility of their working when not in school. An industriously inclined boy or girl going to school in the mornings can get work for the afternoons; but after one month at it he or she

up the job to go to school afternoon, and either hunt a r one month in the morning or on the street.

Hundreds Roaming Streets.

"In South Atlanta there are fully 200 children of school age who are on the streets because they have no school to go to.

"These are only some of the facts pertaining to outrageous conditions existing in the Negro schools in Atlanta. I have them from reliable sources; they can be proven. I have not embellished these facts; I have not related incidents that suggest the existence of immorality and depravity as the result of insanitary and crowded conditions, nor have I told of the conditions which exist when contagious diseases prevail.

"They are reproduced thus far only to prove that justice and humanity and common decency require that with the improvement of conditions in the white schools, there must be improvements in the conditions of the Negro schools.

"The representative Negro women of the city, many of them have organized to promote the interests of the school. A committee of them, mothers of children, visited the Constitution office yesterday and brought reports of conditions of the Negro schools which they have carefully inspected. They are the wives of industrious Negro citizens who have homes and who are anxious to help in the crusade for the public school betterment. Their names and addresses are: L. B. Hope, Morehouse College; J. B. Greenwood, 221 Piedmont avenue; C. C. Cater, 32 North Jackson street.

"It should be remembered that with this thousand or more Negro children kept out of the schools for want of schools that there is no Negro reformatory in Atlanta, and that is no place provided for the pet fender except the stockade, w... breeds criminals.

As Seen by President Ware.

"Edward T. Ware, President of the Atlanta University, has written the following letter commending the crusade of the Constitution and pointing out deplorable conditions in the Negro schools:

"'Editor Constitution: I wish to thank you most sincerely for the leading article on the first page of your issue of October 7 and for your strong editorial upon the same subject. If the citizens of Atlanta fully realize what neglect of school affairs means they will surely bestir themselves to better the existing conditions.

"'The conditions in the Pittsburgh colored school were spoken of as 'barbarous.' The whole situation in the public school facilities for the Negroes might be termed barbarous. Bad as they are in the white schols, they are worse in the colored schools. The simple fact that there are only about 3,750 seats in the public school system for Negro children and over 6,000 children in school suggests the prevailing conditions. This means that there are double sessions in all of the schools in some of them including the sixth grade. One can readily imagine the inefficiency of such a system for the pupils, living for half of the day on the streets and getting only three and one-half hours of school work a day, when they ought to have at least five; and the terrible burden upon the teachers who have to meet one set of children in a crowded room in the morning and another fresh set equally crowded in the afternoon.

"'At this time when the Constitution is making such a powerful plea for better school conditions I wish especially to emphasize the conditions of the Negro schools. It is instinctive and perhaps inevitable that the city should think first of the welfare of the white children, and yet when we consider that the Negroes are dependent for all they get upon a city government in which they have no share, is it not evident that the responsibility upon the city for the welfare of the Negroes is quite as great as the responsibility for the welfare of the white children? I sincerely hope that in whatever appropriations may be made to relieve the conditions to which you have called attention, there may be given due consideration to the needs of the children of both races. Editorially you speak in very strong language, but none too strong for the conditions which you have discussed.

"'Sincerely yours,

"'EDWARD T. WARE,

"'President Atlanta University.

"'October 8, 1813.'"

Private Schools Well Attended

BEACH INSTITUTE RENO VATED THROUGHOUT

Most of Smaller Schools Show Increase Over Enrollment Last Year

The private schools of the city opened last week with large attendance and the present total enrollment surpasses that of last year.

Several of the schools have enlarged their equipment thereby affording them better opportunity for handling the pupils. The most notable improvements are those at Beach Institute. The school building has been thoroughly renovated and other improvements have been made. The total cost of the improvements has been in the neighborhood of a thousand dollars.

In the case of two of the larger schools the enrollment is less than that of last year, but all of the smaller schools show a large gain over last year.

The enrollment of the larger denominational schools if as follows:

Schools	1912	1913
Beach Institute	141	160
Berean Bapt Academy	212	121
Butler Presbyterian	205	220
Forest City Ind	91	50
Catholic schools	410	450

A SPECIFIC---NOT A SALVE!

The public school system of Atlanta needs a specific and not a salve. 10-20-13

That principle must be applied if the agitation created by The Constitution's exposure is to be lasting and not merely temporary in its effects.

The system has long been sick. It will not be cured by treating only a few more glaring symptoms. Such quackery will simply avail to perpetuate dangerous conditions and make more costly in life, scholarship and money the certain day of reckoning.

The Constitution took off the lid by revealing intolerable conditions in the Highland and Inman Park schools. It showed that in the one very young children were huddled in such narrow space as to menace life and health. That in the other they were being taught in basements in immediate proximity to toilets. It was shown, also, that approximate conditions existed in other schools.

Since then statements from Superintendent Slaton, from members of the board of education, from the organized women of the city and from patrons have shown that the scholarship of the system is and long has been threatened because of the miserliness of the municipality in compensating teachers. Many of them are paid less than day laborers, and nearly all of them less than teachers in smaller towns and cities in Georgia, not to mention other states.

The air teems with suggested remedies. Many pin their faith wholly to a bond issue. Others appear to think that a special school tax will provide sufficient relief.

Whatever the route, The Constitution is in favor of putting the schools on a permanently standard foundation.

There has been enough piddling and compromise.

The conditions existing now at Highland and Inman Park and elsewhere are simply the inevitable outgrowths of the wretched and cowardly financial policy of the city. They would never have developed had the city used science and efficiency instead of delay and temporizing in financing her schools.

If it takes a bond issue to undo the mistakes of the past and guard against their recurrence, The Constitution is in favor of the bond issue. It wants first to be assured of that fact.

On the question of a special school tax, we have no doubt whatever. Every city of progressive tendencies in the country sets aside a definite maximum percentage of its tax rate for educational purposes. That is what Atlanta must come to. After that the board of education must be given unquestioned authority in expenditure of this money, providing for due checks. There must be absolutely no political meddling with the board or the schools. They have suffered enough from such sources. The board must be allowed to compensate teachers in sufficient amount to uphold the standards of the system.

Dan Green, chairman of the finance committee of the board, declares that the schools were this year fatally handicapped because council cut down its budget about 30 per cent. The same thing happened with the recommendations of the school subcommittee of the bond commission. This execrable business policy would be impossible if the schools were given their special tax.

The Constitution expects a great deal from the pending investigation and recommendations to be made by the organized women of Atlanta. They are going to the bottom of things and return a constructive report. They invite all the women of the city to co-operate. They were largely instrumental in the passage of the $3,000,000 bond issue. They will be equally effectual in the educational crisis. Their report needs only to tell the truth to prod the most apathetic apologist for present condition into action.

Negro Schools. 6-8-11

Summer Hill School—C. W. Mit... principal; Nellie D. Lewis, assistan... principal; M. Belle Paschal, seventh grade; Annie B. Greene, sixth grade; Mabel F. Hall, fifth grade; Maude E. Hill, fourth grade; Jennie D. Stark, third grade A; Mary A. Moore, third grade B; Bertha McNair, second grade A; Luvenia M. Billups, second grade B; Emmie L. Burkes, first grade.

Houston Street School—M. Agnes Jones, principal; Ida May Ford, assistant principal; Minnie L. Reid, seventh grade; Jimmie L. Starks, sixth grade; Marie I. Hill, fifth grade A; Rosa B. Hall, fifth grade B; A. Urnestine Bell, fourth grade A; Pearl Jenkins, fourth grade B; Lena M. Simon, third grade A; Inez Usher, third grade B; Eugenia Barnett, second grade; Ida Griffin, first grade A; Annie Bobbie Davis, first grade B.

Mitchell Street School—India M. Pitts, principal; Maggie E. Jones, assistant principal; Mary T. Cooke, seventh grade; Ethel E. McCree, sixth grade; Lillie M. Willis, fifth grade; Susie M. Howell, fourth grade; Juanita Williams, third grade; Janie Goosby, second grade A; Rowena Reid, second grand B; Minnie L. Dyer, first grade A; Ruhama S. Jones, first grade B.

Gray Street School—B. E. Smith, principal; Jessie McHenry, assistant principal; Eva I. Carter, sixth grade; Fannie James, fifth grade; Alice Russell, fourth grade; Pennie Speer, third grade; Eva Coles, second grade; Annie Hill, first grade B; Carrie Chatman, first grade A.

Roach Street School—C. E. Pullen, principal; Buena Wilkes, seventh and grades; M. J. Ford, fifth grade; Cunningham, fourth grade; Marerite Jones, third grade; M. Ethel ans, second grade A; W. K. Redding cond grade B; Minnie L. Trippe, first ade A; Lucile Williams, first grade

Storrs School—Carrie F. McHenry, principal; Viola J. Miller, assistant principal; Alice Phillips, fifth grade; Birdie E. Ford, fourth grade A; Alberta Burks, fourth grade B; Ida B. Davis, third grade A; Hortense Carson, third grade B; Hannah E. Buchanan, second grade; Glennie Kirk, first grade.

Virginia Avenue School—Mrs. A. J. Landrum, principal; Bessie Goosby, fourth grade; Ada Moore, third and second grade; Maude I. Lamar, first grade.

Carrie Steele School—Gertrude L. Williams, principal; Ella A. U. Ford, assistant principal.

Pittsburg School—Mrs. C. B. Pittman, principal; Rena Phillips, eighth grade; Vivian Burch, seventh grade; Julia Nesbitt, sixth grade; Nellie Askew, fifth and third grades; Callie Shu, fourth grade; Lena McWhorter, third and first grades; Rebecca Dickerson, second grade; Jesse Mae Jones, first grade.

L. and N. School—Elizabeth Wynn, principal; Jereleen C. Hawkins, assistant principal; Jane White, assistant principal.

Yonge Street School—Cora B. Finley, principal; Olive A. Taylor, assistant principal; Nellie E. McHenry, sixth grade; Luella Holmes, fifth grade; Annie B. Tuggle, fourth grade; Ruby B Wise, third grade; Arlena McCune second grade A; Julia Baugh, second grade B; Lura E. Greenwood, first grade.

Supernumeraries—Rosabelle Rosett Gladys Phillips, Ocie Rakestraw, Ma nie Wimbish, Lillian Rush, Willie St bens, Florence Greenwood, Ethlyn Bibb.

ASSIGNMENT OF CITY TEACHERS ANNOUNCED

Superintendent Floyd Makes Public List of Montgomery Teachers for 1913-14

Assignment of the different teachers, who were recently elected by the Board of Education for the city schools of Montgomery for the session of 1913-14, was announced yesterday by Prof. C. L. Floyd, Superintendent. Few changes have been made in the regular list of instructors, other than those made by the board at its annual meeting held at the closing of the schools this month.

The assignments follow:

Lanier High School—A. K. McKemie, Principal; Minnie Anderson, Ruth Bovell, Marian Briscoe, Eliza M. Bullock, Valarie Centerfit, Mary Closson, Minnie Fisher, Ethel Harwell, Rutson Hatchett, Kate Hollifield, Dolly Kirk, W. F. Marion, A. K. McKemie, M. H. Pearson, Oscar B. Rand, Frances Raymond, C. C. Thach, Jr., Harold Weatherby.

School Physician—Dr. G. T. Pollard.

Supervisor of Music—Alice Sache.

Lawrence Street Grammar School—Margaret Centerfit, Principal; Mary Burke, Ininee Centerfit, Margaret Centerfit, Elizabeth Coleman, Ethel Mays, Augusta Martin, Della Mohr, Katie Schmidt.

Bellinger Hill School—Kate McLemore, Principal; Nonie Ogburn, first grade; Elizabeth Holmes, second grade; Bertha Fuller, third grade; Elizabeth Sayre, fourth grade; Minnie Davis, fifth grade; Kate McLemore, sixth grade.

Capitol Hill School—Luna Davis, Principal; Alice Fogleman, first grade; Kate Blue, first and second grade; Leslie Centerfit, second grade; Mary Henderson, third grade; Lena Rizer, third and fourth grades; Mary DesPrez, fourth grade; Luna Davie, fifth grade.

Cottage Hill School—Janie L. Rives, Principal; Sophia Holmes, first grade; Annie Wornum, second grade; Gussie Ledbetter, third grade; Edith Sands third and fourth grades; Stannie Lamar, fourth grade; Emilie Clarke, fifth grade; Janie L. Rives, sixth grade.

Decatur Street School—Mrs. L. V. Ledbetter, Principal; Margaret Carter first grade; Johnnie Spear, second grade; Adeline Moses, third grade Mary Ellen Pickett, fourth grade; Rebecca Moore, fifth grade; Pauline Ellis, sixth grade; Mrs. L. V. Ledbetter, sixth grade.

Highland Park School—Virginia Hereford, Principal; Elizabeth Simpson, first grade; Susie Alexander, first grade; Dell Paulk, second grade Gladys Worrington, second grade Ruth Dix, third grade; Dixie Orum, fourth grade; Kate Alley, fifth grade Virginia Hereford, sixth grade.

Hunt Street School — Daisy Smith mixed grades.

Sayre Street School—Mary E. Boyle, Principal; Agnes Barclay, first grade Alberta Pickett, first and second grades; Kate B. Simpson, second grade; Emmie Lamar, third grade; Ruby Illges, third and fourth grade; Sarah Wyman, fourth grade; Lucretia Wyman, fifth grade; Mary E. Boyle, fifth grade.

West End School—Emma MacMillan Principal; Ethel Johnston, first grade Elizabeth Higgins, second grade Mamie Allen, third grade; Margaret Turnipseed, fourth grade; Emma MacMillan, fifth grade.

Negro Schools.

Cemetery Hill School—W. T. Breeding, Principal; Naomi Williams, first grade; Jennie Lewis and Edna Barnett, first grade; Jessie Freeman, Willease Simpson, second grade; Lena Davis and Annie Wimbs, third grade; Lela Jackson, fourth grade; W. T. Breeding, fifth and sixth grades.

Day Street School—W. W. Phillips, Principal; Viola Boykin, Minnie Carter and Irene Moore, first grade; Ermine Blye, second grade; Evelyn Jones, third grade; Gabriella Snow, fourth grade; Viola Love, fifth grade; W. W. Phillips, sixth grade.

Langridge Academy—Annie Breeding, first grade; Irene Web, second grade; Gwendolyn Lewis, third grade.

Swayne School—J. A. Lawrence, Principal; Gertrude Watkins, Alice Watkins and Mary Phillips, first grade; Nellie Brothers and Edith Garrett, second grade; Frances Watson and Georgia Jackson, third grade; Ida Barnette, fourth grade; Frances Morin, fourth and fifth grades; Ida Abercrombie, fifth grade; Lillie Carlton, sixth grade; Naomi Rodgers, seventh grade; J. A. Lawrence, eighth grade.

Vesuvius School—Mary Hightower, Principal; Isabel Lewis, first and second grades; Mary Hightower, third and fourth grades.

LETTERS TO EDITOR

SOME OF THE DIFFICULTIES ALABAMIANS HAVE TO FAC

Editor The Advertiser:

Sage's Division of Education discloses the fact that Alabama is the lowest state in education. Other sources point out United States is far behind Europe in education. And your editorial on the subject leaves us in despair. Is our final hope for despair? I think no. People are developed more by the effort than by achievement. I will show how we have been struggling against amazing difficulties against stupendous odds. Of these difficulties some will be dissipated by the hand of time, others we shall overcome ourselves.

The pension system, that has drawn millions from our section, has given back none to our poor dependent children, although they needed assistance and encouragement to get a little learning. The poor whites have segregated themselves on the poor hills of Alabama. They were proud—too proud to ask any favors, and game—too game to complain. And for fifty years they have borne their burden in silence. History teaches adversity is a better school oftentimes than the guilded halls of science and wealth.

Although their lot was hard and burden heavy the Black Belt people have not been on flowery beds of ease. Negroes constitute about half the population of the State, while the taxes they pay amount to a mere bagatelle. And when they want a church or school they always ask the whites to contribute. They occupy the best lands of Alabama and have the hardest worked people on earth at their command. They are the best beggars and borrowers on earth. They drink up, gamble off, give away and throw away every cent they make, beg or borrow because they "know" where they can get again.

When a negro is convicted and sent to Birmingham mines his labor is used to extract the wealth of the State from the mines. Every ton of coal he digs leaves the mine and State one ton of coal poorer in taxable property. If he is leased to turpentine stills his labor is used here to destroy the wealth in our forests. Convicts should be leased to individuals or corporations that clear and ditch our swamps or build our roads and thereby add health and taxable property to the State.

I am sorry our laws are so construed as to allow a convict to make his family work out his fine. Take this example. A negro is caught shooting craps, tried and convicted and fined $50. The negro has a family, and they en masse go to the "boss" and demand he get up $50 and pay the crap-shooter out, and the boss knows that if he does not get this negro out some other man will, and move off the entire family and leave the cotton to rot in the field. Fifty dollars gone into law suits that the family could have used to buy clothing, looks and been prepared to go to school. If a man deserves to be punished he should be punished and not the landlord or his family as the laws are now carried out. I do not believe in punishing to get "even" with the culprit. But if he is punished it will deter him and others from crime. We are all on the same string. Or we all are so many threads to make a cord, and when one thread breaks it weakens the cord. These things go to make the landlord poor, and a poor landlord makes a poor merchant whether he sells drygoods, groceries or plows.

"Am I my brother's keeper." The ground answered "yes" to Cain. And reason answers "yes" now. If my neighbor has smallpox at my door does it bother me and my business? Does it do me any good to have him suffer for his ignorance? It was said we were punished for our sins. Later it was said we were punished by our sins. But I think we are sufficiently enlightened now to see we are punished by our ignorance and by the ignorance of others. The only way to avoid punishment is through education. We have got to educate in self-defense.

Ignorance is more costly than education. Look at what ignorance is costing Turkey now. Before the war the South was the educated section of the States, and then one Southern soldier was a handfull for four Northern soldiers. Now conditions may be reversed and one Northern soldier equal four Southern ma[illegible]

If we cannot reverse this order of things we are degenerates and must suffer the consequences.

We are guilty of exploitation. We have exploited our mines and our forests. Our pristine christial rivers now run with the "blood" of our soils attesting exploitation. Now we are convicted of exploiting the children. We can, we must, we shall do better.

W. A. Wadsworth.

MANY CHILDREN JAMMED IN DARK DAMP BASEMENTS

Atlanta's Niggardliness Scored by Superintendent Slaton.

YARDS DANGEROUS TO LIFE

Work Done by Schools Excellent, He Says, Despite the Insufficient Equipment.

Atlanta's failure to make adequate provision for her school children is severely scored by Superintendent William M. Slaton in his report for 1912, just submitted to W. R. Daley, president of the education board.

His report shows that many children crammed in dark, damp and musty ment rooms, six or eight of them halls from water closets; school are mud banks and rapidly g into deep gulleys, dangerous nd limb; plumbing is deficient, general equipment is inade-

funds, he says, is the sole this trouble.

of Schools Good.

al work of the schools says, is good, and re- od considering the draw- by the insufficient appro- for school purposes.

calls attention to the fact that Atlanta appropriates only 14.7 per cent of its income for schools other cities appropriate as much as 20 to 40 per cent.

He makes twenty-nine recommendations of things he thinks the schools need, and should have. Among them are: Increase of teachers' salaries; improved school fixtures; improvement of yards; a school census; several annexes and auditoriums to present school buildings; a new building for the Girls' High school and the Boys' Tech; the purchase of adjoining property to the Boys' High school; fire escapes, and special tax levy.

During the year 1912 the school attendance increased from 21,418 to 2,971, or a total of 1,553. In the past five years the increase was 7,356, or 6 per cent, and in the same length of time the number of teachers increased from 325 to 532, or a total of 207, or 63 per cent.

There are now 58 public schools in Atlanta—46 for white children and 11 for negroes.

Because of the recent school agitation in which physicians and others charged that the school system was in need of some radical changes, the report of Mr. Slaton will be read with considerable interest.

Mr. Slaton's Report.

His report in full follows:

Atlanta, Ga., January 1, 1913.—Hon. W. R. Daley, President Board of Education, Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Sir: I beg leave to submit the following report of the public schools beginning June 8, 1907, and extending to December 31, 1912.

The general work of our schools is good, in some respects excellent and worthy of the highest commendation. In discipline, methods and results obtained, in the loyalty of many excellent teachers and in general equipment our conditions challenge pride.

We have suffered severe limitations for a lack of sufficient appropriation of money to place our schools on a broad and correct basis with the leading schools of America. A comparative study of the schools of Atlanta and those reputed to be the best organized in the United States establishes the fact that the people in other cities appropriate from 20 to 40 per cent of their annual taxes to school purposes, while we received for the year 1912 14.7 per cent.

If our auditoriums are not seated and the buildings are not provided with fixtures and lighting; if our plumbing is deficient in quantity and quality; if we cram children in dark, damp and musty basements six to eight feet across a hall from school water closets; if many of our rooms contain from fifty to sixty children for one teacher to instruct; if our school yards are mud banks and are rapidly washing into deep gullies, dangerous to life and limb; if our general equipment is sorely inadequate; if we cannot get out annual reports; if we have not sufficient janitor service to keep our buildings clean; if we have some inexperience and unqualifiedness in our teaching force, it is all due to the fact that Atlanta does not recognize by appropriations to the school depart-

ough education as the basis of good and useful citizenship.

Growth of the Schools.

It will interest you to note the growth of our schools, as follows:

Enrollment June 8, 1907.....15,988
Enrollment, December, 1912.....23,344

A gain of..... 7,356

In five years and a half Atlanta has increased its school enrollment 46 per cent above the maximum number enrolled after the schools had been in existence thirty-five years.

Number of teachers:
White, June 8, 1907.....268

Negroes, June 8, 1907..... 59

Total 625

White, December, 1912.....457
Negroes, December, 1912..... 75

Total 532

In five years and a half we have a total gain of 207, or 63 per cent.

Our list of supernumeraries is 30; directors and assistant directors, 15; clerks, 3; officers, 2; mechanical engineers, 1; superintendent of repairs, 1; workmen, 5; janitors, 60. Thus we have a total number of 649.

We have 58 schools in our system, white and negro. Some of our buildings are used for night schools. June 8, 1907, we had:

School buildings for whites.....2
School buildings for negroes.....3

Total 9

Schools of Atlanta.

In December, 1912, we had:

School buildings for whites, 46, some of which contain annexes.

School buildings for negroes, 11, five of which contain annexes.

In five and a half years we had an addition of 28 buildings, some of which are rented.

Rent paid:

In 1907.....$ 725.00
In 1912..... 5,480.15

Or an increase of $4,755.15 per annum in five and one-half years.

Valuation of school sites:

1907 .....$302,300.00
1912 ..... 465,900.00

Increase $163,600.00

Valuation of buildings:

1907 .....$ 717,700.00
1912 ..... 1,197,100.00

An increase of.....$479,400.00

Equipment:

1907 .....$40,750.00
1912 ..... 75,410.00

A gain of.....$34,660.00

Amount apportioned for all purposes:

1907 .....$362,471.78
1912 ..... 626,810.46

A gain of.....$243,468.68

In 1909, the following schools were added to the city: Edgewood, Faith, East Atlanta, Highland, Virginia Avenue and Carrie Steele—6 schools. In 1910, the following were added: Home Park, Oakland City, Battle Hill, Western Heights, Howell Station, Exposition Mills, Pittsburg and L. & N.—8 schools. In 1912, Capitol View was added. Thus, fourteen schools were added by increased territory in two years.

Enrollment Growing.

Our school enrollment is growing at a rate of 1,000 to 1,500 a year.

Enrollment 1912 was.....22,971
1910-11 21,418

Increase in one year..... 1,553

In the fall of 1912 we had an enrollment of.....23,344
1910-11 21,418

Increase 1 year 4 months..... 1,926

Rent:

Rent paid in 1912 .....$3,480.15
Rent paid in 1911 ..... 3,930.86

Increase, 1 year.....$1,549.29
Rent to be paid in 1913.....$7,563 00

Is it not cheaper for Atlanta to build the schoolhouses it needs than to pay out so much rent per annum?

During the last five years and a half the Technological High school was recreated and rendered prosperous by being given a separate building. The Normal school was added, also the medical inspection department. The teaching of English composition was placed on the Harvard basis. The salaries of teachers of the first year were raised from $40 to $57.75 a month, and the salaries of all the teachers were increased. Our Saturday normal work was put on an efficient basis. Our school houses have been used as community centers.

The number of teachers added in 1912 was twenty-one whites and six negroes. During that year also the George W. Adair school building was erected on a beautiful lot given by Messrs. Forrest and George W. Adair, sons of our late distinguished citizen, George W. Adair.

We also established a class for the deaf and dumb in 1912. Also a school for tubercular children at the Battle Hill Sanitarium.

Needs of the Schools.

Needs of the schools:

1. Increase in salaries is essential as a just remuneration for our excellent teachers and to secure better teaching talent.
2. Electric fixtures for eleven auditoriums, and necessary wiring.
3. Chairs for auditoriums.
4. Equipment for the Technological High school.
5. Something to be done to cover the muddy banks of our school yards, so the children may play; also something to be done to arrest the complete destruction of school yards.
6. Drinking fountains for the schools.
7. Slate blackboards for a number of the schools.
8. Scientific apparatus for laboratories.
9. Gymnasium apparatus.
10. Domestic science in the Girls' High school and the English-Commercial High school.
11. School census, to get our share of the school funds.
12. An additional lot for the Adair school as a playground.
13. An annex and auditorium for Grant park school.
14. An annex and auditorium for Inman Park school.
15. A new fireproof building for East Atlanta.
16. A fireproof building for an eighth ward school.
17. A fireproof building for the English-Commercial High school.
18. A school for Howell Station and Exposition Mills teritory.
19. A lot and 12-room building for Pittsburg.
20. An additional lot at Summer Hill school.
21. The old Crew street building transferred to the Summer Hill school lot.
22. A new closet and plumbing at Mitchell street school.
23. Basement rooms in all our public schools abolished.
24. A general equipment of maps, globes, etc.
25. A suitable building and grounds for the Technological High school.
26. A new building for the Girls' High school on the present site.
27. Purchase of adjoining territory for the Boys' High school playgrounds.
28. Fire escapes throughout the school system wherever needed.
29. A special tax levy needed for schools with additional appropriations as is necessary.

Our schools represent the hopes and efforts of our city for generations to come. In proportion as Atlanta recognizes their worth and contributes to their efficiency, the fame of our city is established and civilization promoted.

I desire to express my appreciation of the courtesies of the board of education and of the invaluable assistance of Mr. L. M. Landrum, assistant superintendent, and the young lady clerks in the office.

Respectfully,
WM. M. SLATON,
Supt. Schools.

WHERE APATHY IS CRIMINAL.

10-12-13.

During the past week, The Constitution has gotten at the vitals of a sordid, pitiful and homicidal condition, threatening our public schools. In exposing the congestion in some of the city's schools, it exposed the threat to the life and health of many helpless little children. That is the most flagrant and inexcusable form of muicipal abuse. Pillage and misgovernment are sorry enough. Robbing children of life and a future square deal is worse.

There is no guarantee that had The Constitution's not torn off the lid these unsavory conditions would not have continued indefinitely, and would have blossomed into disease and possibly epidemics. Until The Constitution sounded warning no authoritative steps had been taken to take these tots off the crater of a volcano.

Out of all the lather and quibbling and dodging of the past weeks, and out of all the efforts to minimize the situation, these axiomatic conditions stand out with a clearness that challenges refutation:

1. In some of the schools children of tender years are crowded into dark and damp basements, nearby being sewers discharging stench and murderous gas in their faces.

2. In one school, children ranging from six to nine years of age are crowded, ninety-four, eighty-four, seventy-two to the room. Sickness from vitiated air and suffocation forces many of them to go home daily.

3. Conditions in other schools are approximately the same.

4. Most of the trouble rises from "gerrymandering" school districts. In other words, that several schools are suffering from deadly congestion, while many more have vacant seats a-plenty in each grade. The legitimate territory of one school is frequently cut into by the district of another. As a result, the one school has been jammed and the other half-filled.

These four axioms stand, self-evident and unescapable.

Whether council or the board of education or other parties are to blame, we do not undertake to say.

We do say that persons in authority have been in a profound slumber while the health of little children has been threatened—not to speak of their loss from the inefficiency of the system.

In full possession of the facts, of which the entire community is cognizant—

FURTHER APATHY IS CRIMINAL!

The women of Atlanta, the wives and the mothers of the imperilled children, are on the job.

Mrs. Haden, president of the City Federation of Women's Clubs, has called a meeting of the executive committee tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock at the clubhouse.

Their interest is the heart interest. the interest of mother, the interest of wife, not only for their own children but for the children of every mother in the city.

To the city authorities, The Constitution says:

There will be no let-up in this campaign until every school in the city is made healthy for every child, until the menace of inefficiency is taken from the school system generally.

Mont. Ala. 6-6-13

Montgomery Negro Teachers.

Principals elected to the colored schools are: W. S. Breeding, Cemetery Hill; W. W. Phillips, Day Street; J. A. Laurence, Swayne School Mary Hightower, Jessuits;

Education 1913
Common Schools, Condition of

Our School Problem

BY RABBI B. C. EHRENREICH

The character of a State or nation is determined by the condition of the individuals that go to make up the government. The better the individual citizen the better will be the government, and vice versa, the better the government the better will be the individual who is so important a factor in the life of the State. The two are inter-dependent, as the nation is merely the grouping together of the individuals that live within it. When the citizen determines to do all in his power to improve and develop himself and his State, he is performing the most patriotic service. What a mistaken notion most of us have of patriotism! To the great mass of men, patriotism is interpreted to mean an answer to the call to arms when any great danger threatens. When the alarms of war are sounded and when for one cause or another the President issues a proclamation for able bodied men to go to the front, the citizen who fails to obey the order is regarded unpatriotic. But when you analyze this to its last analysis, you will soon see that going to the front and laying down one's life on the field of battle is not such a terrific task, I really believe it to be the simplest, for under the excitement that prevails at such times almost anything is possible and is to be expected. A higher sense of patriotic service is that service which teaches the individual man and woman to live for the State, work for its development, improvement and advancement. The art of peace is much more difficult than the art of war and the nation whose annals of war are smaller n number than its records of peace must be accounted the happier, the beter and the truer to the standards of ivilization.

There is a reciprocal duty between he State and the citizen, the one must o his utmost for the other. Unless hey are reciprocal expressions of each ther they have both failed in their bjects and their purposes. If the State hopes to develop to its highest extent it must see to it that its citizens are given the best that the State an afford.

It was a terrific blow that we were given a few days ago when the Russell Sage foundation issued its report of the forty-eight States that comprise the Union of States. In publishing the condition of educational facilities in this country the Russell Sage foundation is doing valuable service, and while we may gnash our teeth at the criticism that is launched at us in this report, upon second and more sober thought we must acknowledge that its effects ultimately will be good and will awaken in us a just sense of what we ought to do. It was a staggering blow that was dealt us. We must not feel that we ought to hide this report and make light of it, but on the contrary give it as wide a publicity throughout the State as we possibly can. If possible we should not spread it outside the State, but within the State we ought to publish abroad the condition of affairs that obtain here. Ultimately good will result, and the individual and the State will reap the benefit.

So much depends upon the proper education of the inhabitants within the State, and while our problems are a little harder than the problems of the States of Massachusetts, Washington, New York, Ohio or Pennsylvania, we [illegible] meet them if we set ourselves [illegible] ask. Can we not see that we [illegible] ring the future of our children [illegible] ing them the advantages that [illegible] ldren elsewhere have? I know [illegible] mparisons are odious, and I [illegible] rmore know that comparisons ar frequently unfair, and while I would not chafe quite so much if in the comparison we stood somewhere in the middle of the list or we were no worse than any other Southern State, or were on a par with any of them. But the sting comes hard when on the last page of this report, where a tabulated list is given, ranking each State and giving it its place in the list of States, I find Alabama at the bottom of the list. We have the unfortunate position of occupying forty-eighth place in everything except in the matter of salaries. In not a single item except this last mentioned do we occupy a position above the forty-first. What will we do about it? Shall we take the matter lightly and leave it as it stands or shall we set about correcting this fearful State of affairs?

In discussing the matter with one of our prominent citizens, he said that the figures of some States that were given by the Russell Sage foundation were juggled. Possibly they were. Perhaps some form of injustice was done us, but when we contrast the figures of the highest States with our own and then see how much more one Stae expends for education than the other, we will begin to realize that we are remiss in our duty. Here are some of the figures of the annual expenditure per child. In Washington they spend $32, in Massachusetts, $25; in New York, $25; in California, 27. In the State of Alabama they spend the munificent sum of $4 per annum per child. These figures speak louder than any words that we might pen or any orations that we might deliver. What can we expect when we spend so little which means that we contribute so little to this most important of all needs of the present day? Nothing is more essential than the little education that will enable the ordinary citizen to read with a fair measure of intelligence his daily newspaper. Still we expend but $4 per child a little more than 1 cent a day for every child that goes to school in our State, a fearful and appalling condition which it is in our power to correct and to change. Were we an impoverished people without resource and without capital, without the means necessary for the education of the future voter it would be most unfortunate, but when we are citizens of a State of large means and a population that is more native American than any of these States that rank high in the field of education, our condition is absolutely inexcusable. In a State where means are ample and where we hope to interest a large influx of population from other States to still further develop our national resources our condition can find no fair excuse for the small expenditure of money that we are using at the present time. We must awake to our duty and to our responsibility.

It is argued that the Comer Legislature expended more for school purposes than any Legislature before and that the O'Neal Legislature improved on that. That is all true, and furthermore it is good and both these bodies should be commended. The fact that they did so has helped to raise our standards a little but we must look to local school improvement and to local taxation for still better school conditions than we have. It was a sad state of affairs that we found to exist in the city of Montgomery last spring when we were threatened with a reduction of our teaching force through the fact that the appropriation for the current fiscal school year would be reduced by 12 1-2 per cent., and there seemed no way of saving the schools of Montgomery from this fearful condition of affairs. Finally a plan was evolved whereby some of the moneys from the county could be appropriated for the city schools. This would not have meant any increased taxation. The matter was put to a vote of the citizens, and failed to carry because the citizens in the city were not sufficiently interested to vote. The county beats misunderstanding the question and because of the rivalry that always exists between the country sections of the county and the city sections, we failed in carrying the measure by only nineteen votes. The city vote in favor of the measure as against those opposed to it stood 4 to 1, but the vote was too light to counteract the vote of the country and our Montgomery school conditions today are simply awful to contemplate for a city the size and ambition of our city. Some of the classes, and they in the primary grades, have as many as seventy children. In other schools they are working only half time. A portion of the children come during a few hours in the morning and others again in the afternoon. All of the classes are overcrowded and the teachers are overworked. The facilities for the comfort of the children in a few of the schools are simply wretched. In some of the class rooms the paper on the walls and ceilings is hanging off the walls in shreds. The sanitary conditions are dangerous. As an instance in point: The sanitary and toilet conditions of the Sayre Street school are such that any parent who would take the least interest would soon find out that the health of his child and the health of other children as well as that of the community is endangered by the sanitary conditions that obtain there. The Ladies' School Improvement Association has tried to remedy the condition by repairing some of the most glaring and outrageous conditions that there exist. In truth one thing alone ought to be done, and that is, tear down the entire outhouses and put up a new and improved state of affairs. But the Board of Education lacks the necessary funds.

There are Ladies' School Improvement organizations in the city. Is this subject not sufficiently important to warrant us in the organization of a Men's School Improvement organization? Is it not worthy and deserving of the very best efforts of our citizens? Should not the men of this section take an interest in the conditions that will promote the welfare of his child physically, and mentally? It is unfortunate that we delegate all that we have, our best interests, to a few men and then tie their hands in one fashion or another without coming to their rescue and help them grapple with the problems that confront them. The same should be done in other sections of the State, great and small.

Of course we can trace in a great many ways the reasons for the condition in our schools. While we have only limited funds these limited funds could be made to do a great deal more service than they are doing at the present time. I understand that there are superintendents of education that are totally unfitted for their posts. They have neither education to fit them for the position, nor do they know the first elements of pedagogy, yet these men are obtaining salaries sufficiently large to make it possible to engage an educator who will devote all of his time, not merely his spare time, but all of his time, to the improvement and development of the schools in his county. Some of our counties pay as high as $1,800 a year for superintendencies and the least of them pays a wage that would insure an educated pedagogue to accept the post of responsibility and feel satisfied that he is doing well. But we give away these posts of responsibility as rewards for political effort, and thus trifle with our children's future, with the welfare of the State and with the future citizenship of the country in which we live. The average wage of the entire State of the county superintendents is $1,296 per annum.

The relationship between illiteracy and crime is close. While a few educated men get into difficulties at times, yet the vast mass of prison population comes fro mthe ignorant and the illiterate. Is it cheaper to maintain jails than it is to maintain schoolhouses? Is it cheaper to bring into these houses of crime the men and women who should be useful citizens than it is to give them the means and the power to withstand crime and to interpret their civic duties and the rights of others in the true light. I maintain with the old adage 'that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." It is much easier and cheaper to maintain healthy conditions than it is to correct the unhealthy conditions by which we may be surrounded. It is true that it requires more vigilance, more care, more watching, and is not quite as simple as letting things run their course. We have allowed things to run their own way pretty much. We have allowed our children to become the plaything of fortune without in some way grappling with fortune. Will we allow that condition to continue or will we be aroused to a sense of right and a comprehension of our duties?

I write this because I am interested in education. I write this because I appreciate its value. I write this because, while an immigrant into this State from another State, I have come to love the State of Alabama, her traditions and am anxious to give of my little power and of whatever little ability I have to the further development of the State and its citizens. I hang my head with sham when I see the fair name of our State thus injured. Ah, we feel aggrieved that the citizen generally will take no part in our civic undertakings. I feel pained that we allow the most distinctive part of American life—the public school—to fall so low and to become a by-word and mockery to our sister States.

There are grievous conditions in other States that need correction. We are, however, interested in our State, our State above every other State. The fact that there are bad conditions in other States along certain lines is no excuse for ours to be in like condition. A rousing campaign should now begin to correct whatever evils in the field of education now exist. Our legislators should be made to understand that we want the best that the State and the citizen can afford and it is certain that we can afford much better than we are now giving. If the laws that are now in force are bad, repeal them and substitute them with better ones that shall redound to the credit of the State, the citizen and ultimately, and by no means the lea[illegible]—the Nation.

Education
Common Schools. Condition of.

Public School System

Richmond, Va., Sept. 1—The Virginia School Report for the years 1909-1910 and 1910-1911, just issued by the Department of Public Instruction shows the wonderful growth of the public school system during the last ten years.

The following items gleaned from this report should be of interest to every citizen of the State.

In 1900 the school property of the State was valued at only three and one-half millions of dollars; in 1911 this sum had grown to nine millions.

In the year 1900 there were 1,160 log school houses in the State; only 384 of such structures now remain.

In 1900 there were less than fifty high schools in the State. In 1911 there were 434, 16,000 students doing high school work.

Our public schools in 1911 had an enrollment of 409,397, with an average daily attendance of sixty-four per cent of this enrollment.

Out of 10,680 teachers in the State only 1,925 are men.

The State spends $31[illegible] a year on its Agricultural High schools. There are ten of these schools, one in each congressional district.

In the year 1911 one million and twenty thousand dollars was spent for new buildings, while three millions was paid to the teachers of the State in salaries.

These facts, with many others contained in the report mentioned above show the increasing interest of the people in public education. Yet when it is considered that our school term is only six months and eighteen days that many of the teachers are paid less than forty dollars a month and that a large number of our smaller country school buildings are a menace to the health of the pupils, we realize that we have only begun on the great work of educating the rising generation.

Teachers Get Salaries Raised

TO TAKE EFFECT OCTOBER FIRST

6-14-13

Increase of Approximately $11,000 Made—Grade Teachers And Assistants Get $5.00 a Month Raise—Principals' Salaries Raised $20 a Month—County Teachers' Pay Also Increased.

At a meeting of the Board of Education Monday, a general increase in the salaries of principals and teachers in the public schools of Chatham county was made. An increase of approximately $11,000 was made.

The matter of raising the salaries of the public school teachers of the county has been under consideration for some time and the action of the Board Monday night was unanimously passed upon.

The salaries of the white principals of the grammar schools was raised from $2,000 to $2,180 a year, and the colored principals were raised from $1,200 to $1,380 a year. All of the grade teachers in the city schools, both white and colored, will receive an increase of $5 a month, which means a yearly increase of $45.

The county school teachers also were included in the increase, and each of them will receive an increase of $5 a month for the months that their schools are open.

Following is a part of the report of the Finance Committee to the Board of Education which shows the old and new salaries:

"That the salaries of all the grade teachers and assistants in the city schools, both white and colored, be increased $5 a month for nine months.

"That the salaries of the principals of the city schools, both white and colored, be increased $20 a month for nine months, raising the present salaries from $2,000 to $2,180 a year.

"That the salary of the principal of the High School be raised $250 a year, making his salary $3,000.

"That the salaries of the country teachers, both white and colored, be increased $5 a month for as many months as these schools are in operation.

"That these changes go into effect Oct. 1, 1913.

The total of these increases is as follows:

16 city white teachers and assistants	$ 45	$5,220
Forty-two colored teachers and assistants	45	1,890
Twelve grammar schools principals	180	2,190
One High School principal		250
Twelve white country teachers	45	540
Twenty-seven colored country teachers	30	810
Total increase		$10,920

"The recommendations contemplate the application of the same increase to the salaries of new teachers that may be needed in the future for the grammar and country schools.

The following schedules show by grades the present salaries and those recommended by the committee.

	Pres.	Rec'd	Inc
Principal High School	$2,750	$3,000	$250
Principals grammar, schools	2,000	2,180	180
Seventh grade	765	810	45
Sixth grade	720	765	45
Fifth grade	675	720	45
Fourth grade	630	675	45
Third grade	585	630	45
Second grade	540	585	45
First grade	495	585	45
Assistant, first year	360	405	45
do. second year	405	450	45
do. third and over	450	495	55
Colored Schools—			
Principal	$1,200	$1,380	$180
Seventh grade	495	540	45
Sixth grade	450	495	45
Fifth grade	450	495	45
Fourth grade	405	450	45
Third grade	405	450	45
Second grade	405	450	45
First grade	405	450	45
Assistant, first year	250	295	45
do. second year	270	315	45
do. third and over	300	345	45
Country White—			
Bloomingdale	450	495	35
Isle of Hope, higher class	450	495	45
do. lower class	315	360	45
Monteith	450	495	45
Pooler, principal	675	720	45
Pooler, assistant	405	450	45
Thunderbolt	450	495	45
All other white country schools on the following basis, per month:			
From 10 to 20 pupils	35	40	5
From 20 to 30 pupils	40	45	5
From 30 and over	45	50	5
Country Colored—			
All teachers for six months	180	315	30

NEGROES WIN FIGHT FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN W. VA.

Special to The New York Age 9-25-13

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 23.—A complete victory was won by the colored people of the State, through their attorney, E. J. Graham, Jr., in the effort to compel the counties to furnish schools for the colored children, when the writ of mandamus was brought up for argument before Judge Chas. C. Newman, sitting in Part I of the circuit court. The mandamus was issued on application of Attorney Graham in behalf of the colored people of Hancock County. The case is the outgrowth of the failure of the Board of Education of Hancock County to furnish schooling for five minor children of Joshua Steel of Chester.

Prosecuting Attorney Frank L. Bradley of Hancock County appeared before the court and stated in behalf of the School Board that they were willing to furnish places for all colored school children at once if the writ was withdrawn. Attorney Graham was willing to have the writ continued until the November term of court in order to test the officials and this was agreed to by the prosecutor and court. This will mean that all colored children in the State will have to be provided with a place to attend school in the future. The prosecuting attorney of Hancock County blamed the trouble on the teachers of the county.

ALABAMA FIRST ON ROLL, BUT LAST IN EDUCATION

The Montgomery Adv.
Montgomery Ala.
1-6-'13.

State Is Deficient in Ten Fundamental Subjects

SOUTH IS WAY BEHIND

Russell Sage Foundation Finds Washington Leads All in Progress

Alabama, first of the forty-eight states of the union in the call of states is last in school efficiency. This is the result of the study into educational matters conducted by the Russell Sage Foundation's Division of Education. It is published and has been given world wide circulation under the title of "A Comparative Study of State School Systems in the Forty-Eight States."

In each of the features of school work considered by the experts, Alabama is found absolutely deficient. The workers of the foundation took up the number of children in school in comparison to the population, the number and quality of the school plants, the expense per child, the number of school days per child, the length of the school year, the attendance, the expenditure and wealth of the schools, the daily cost, the number of high schools, and the salaries of teachers. Alabama is declared lacking in all.

It is noticeable that no Southern State is near the top in the ranking. Florida is highest. Its position is 34. Tennessee is 37, Texas 38, Louisiana 39, Virginia 41, Kentucky 42, Arkansas 43, Georgia 44, Mississippi 45, North Carolina 46, South Carolina 47, and Alabama 48.

The report finds that in Alabama the attendance period is so short that the average pupil would require twenty-two years to finish an elementary school course of from eight to nine months in length. If he were compelled to live up to this standard, he might enter school at the age of five and not get his eighth grade certificate until he was 27 years old.

Throughout the Southern States, thousands of rural teachers earn less than $150 a year. In one New England state hundreds of teachers earn less than six dollars per week. In one county in a Central Atlantic state the average for all teachers is $129 per year. One Southern state rents its convicts to contractors at a little more than $400 per year, while it pays its public school teachers slightly over $300.

In general all-round efficiency, this study places Washington first among the states of the Union, with Massachusetts a close second, and New York third. All of the states have weak points which need to be remedied. The object of publishing the results of this study at the present time is to bring these legislators an authoritative statement of present public school conditions. Copies are to be sent to every member of every state legislature convening in 1913.

ALABAMA'S COMMON SCHOOLS.

We quote from The Greene County Democrat:

11-21-13 Montgomery Ad

Anent the discussion of Alabama's status educationally, will The Montgomery Advertiser or the State Superintendent of Education tell how Alabama compares with other States in the proportion of her entire income given solely to education?

Alabama now gives three mills, unconditionally, to education, out of the six and a half allowed by the Constitution for taxation, and in addition, the entire poll tax collected. We want to know if other States are more generous, proportionately to their income from taxation than Alabama.

In Governor O'Neal's statement published in The Advertiser Thursday morning, he used figures to show that the per centage of taxation for public schools in Alabama is higher than any State in the Union, being 69.4 per cent in 1910.

But Alabama contributes less through local taxes to the maintenance of her public schools than any State in the Union, ranking the lowest, as the Governor shows, contributing only 29.6 per cent, whereas most of the other States contribute from 60 to 96 per cent. The Constitution of 1901 provided that 30 cents out of every 65 cents of taxation should be devoted to the common schools. "It was then maintained that this would give Alabama sufficient revenue to maintain a splendid system of common schools," says the Governor, "and would relieve the necessity of application to the Legislature at each recurring session for additional appropriations for that purpose."

Of course it is not proposed that the

State shall be relieved of all public school appropriations, but the proposed system of local taxation will simply leave it optional with the county, or school district, whether it shall supplement the State fund by itself directly to aid its local schools.

We must abandon the idea of depending upon the State for the burden of supporting the common schools. That is a paternalistic idea. By adopting the local tax, a local interest will be stimulated, and greater results from the money expended will reward local generosity and pride.

The Russell Sage Foundation report states that over 72 per cent of the school revenues in the United States is derived from local taxation, ranging from nearly 97 per cent in Massachusetts to 27 per cent in Georgia and 24 per cent in Alabama. The United States census report shows that Alabama is expending according to each $100 of wealth, a much smaller proportion than her sister States. In this table, which shows the amount expended for schools for each $100 of wealth, the estimated total valuation of real and personal property in each State in 1910, Oklahoma leads the list by an expenditure of 75 cents on each $100 of wealth; Washington stands second with 72 cents, whereas Alabama stands third from the foot, expending only 23 cents out of each $100 of wealth.

Bring the school interest home to the people. A larger attendance of children must be brought about. Let the home people tax themselves at their own will, and save the State treasury from greater embarrassment.

New Haven Home School Ready August 1914

The Savannah Tribune

STRUCTURE TO COST APPROXIMATELY $50,000

Oct. 18-1913

Will Have Twenty-one Rooms—Industrial and Domestic Science Departments to be Main Features—Building Will be Steamheated—To Accommodate 1,000 Children

The Savannah Tribune

The new Haven Home school for Negro children will be ready for occupancy not later than August 1, 1914, according to the contract for the construction of the building let last Monday night at a meeting of the Board of Education.

Work on the new school will probably begin this winter and the building when completed will be one of the finest grammar school buildings in the south occupied by Negro children. It will be of red brick and will have all the latest improvements.

The new school will be the first grammar school in the city to have the industrial and domestic science departments. It is planned to have house sanitation, sewing, laundrying, the preparation of meals, the proper methods of nursing children, house-keeping and other industries taught.

The building will be two stories and will have an emergency hospital ward room, an office for the principal and library.

There will be twenty one class rooms and the accommodation of the school will be about one thousand children.

The opening of the new school next year will greatly relieve the crowded condition of the public schools, in several rooms of which there are as many as three children on one bench, and will afford employment for about twenty-two more teachers.

The building will be steam-heated throughout and the class rooms will be about 24 by 36 feet. The main entrance to the school will be on Anderson street.

Can't Get Seats In Public Schools

The Savannah Tribune

MANY NEGRO CHILDREN DISAPPOINTED

Oct 4-13

2,535 Negro Children Enrolled in Public Schools—Many turned Away in Rush for Admission Cards—Private Schools Well Attended

On Wednesday morning the public schools of the city were opened with the usual large attendance.

As has been the case in former years, the day of issuing admission cards, which was Tuesday, was the occasion for a great rush of parents at all of the schools to get their children seated.

It was thought that the opening up of the three grades at the Haven Home school, two of which were conducted for several years at the Duffy street hall, would relieve the usual rush for seats at the other public scoools, but those who reckoned thus were greatly mistaken for the three large schools were literally besieged by hundreds of parents who got no further than the front doors, and the Haven Home school had its full quota of new pupils long before the hour set for closing.

Indeed it was pathetic to see the disappointed parents leading their little ones as they departed from the schools.

In several instances both parents and children went away in tears and showing in unmistakable signs their sad disappointment.

Many of them applied at two school for admission to their little ones, but with no success.

The overcrowded condition of the Negro schools, however, will be relieved next year by the addition of the new school which will be erected on the Haven Home property.

The great demand for seats, of course, was in the lower grades while the seats in the higher grades were by no means left unfilled and the few that were available with but a possible exception of a few in the last grade all have been taken.

The total attendance at the public schools on last Wednesday afternoon was 2,535, while at the opening last year it was 2,454, an increase of 81.

Attendance at the private schools is very gratifying and will be given in next Saturday's issue.

The enrollment in the public schools is as follows:

Schools	1913	1912
East Broad	759	740
Maple street	516	588
West Broad	772	728
Haven Home	488	401
Total	2,535	2,454

MORE NEGRO PUPILS THAN THERE ARE WHITES

193,247 Colored to 167,914 White Is Enrolled In South Carolina

COMPARISON OF FACILITIES

Property of White Schools Worth Seven Times As Much As That Occupied by Colored Children.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. 11-27-13

CHARLOTTE, S. C., Nov. 25.—Says the Charlotte *Observer*: "Superintendent of Education John E. Swearingen has given out significant figures as to the public schools of South Carolina. The enrollment figures show that for the entire State there are enroled 193,247 Negroes as against 167,914 whites.

"There are 332 white schools in the towns and 2,264 in the country, making a total of 2,596 schools for white children. Of the 2,451 Negro schools, 199 are in towns and 2,522 in the country districts.

"The value of the white school property is $4,789,510, while the value of the Negro school property is $662,639. This refers to schoolhouses and grounds. The value of the public school equipment reported to the office of the State Superintendent of Education for white schools is $432,570 and for the Negro schools $53,930.

"During the year just passed there were erested 141 new school buildings in the State at an average cost of $2,723, or an aggregate cost of $383,961.74.

"The discussion as to the schools becoming over effeminized makes especially interesting at this time the report on the number of school teachers in this State and the division as to sex.

"On this point Superintendent Swearingen has prepared the folowing figures: White teachers, men, 777; women, 3,807; total, 4,584. Negro teachers, men, 773; women, 2,101; total, 2,874. There are 66,866 white children in the town schools and 101,048 in the country schools. Among the Negroes there are 41,036 in the town schools and 152,212 in the country schools.

"The average attendance figures also furnish an interesting study of school conditions in this State. The whites show an average attendance in the towns of 46.99 and in the country of 63.149. For the State an average attendance among the whites of 110.148.

"Among the Negroes the average town attendance is 27,699 for the State; and in the country districts for the State the average is 100,321. This gives a total for the State of 128,020 as average attendance for the Negroes.

"The average length of session in days for the whites is 119 for the State; the Negroes' average length in sessions in days is 67."

WOULD NOT TEACH ADVANCED STUDIES

Commissioner Biggs Would Change Curriculum at the Colored High School—Plan to be Bitterly Opposed.

3-6-13

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 4.—A proposition looking to the exclusion of languages and other branches from the curriculum of the Colored High School has been placed before the School Board by School Commissioner Biggs, who is a native of North Carolina.

The matter came before the School Board last Wednesday asking the Board of School Superintendents to make an inquiry into the courses offered at the school.

Among the branches regarded by Biggs as useless was commercial law.

The resolution also says that the per capita cost of $71 in educating students at the Colored High School is too much, and asks that the careers of graduates of the school be inquired into. Commissioner Briggs also intimates that colored students are being educated out of their "station" in life.

The suggestion was made that Booker T. Washington be consulted relative to the proper method of training the colored youth.

It may be said in passing that Dr. Washington, responding in 1907 to an inquiry from the State Board of Education, wrote that he favored industrial training, but not at the expense of literary training.

The suggestion will meet with strenuous objection here, even from those who are advocating the re-creation of a separate manual training high school for colored boys. The Colored High School now has a curriculum on a par with those maintained for whites.

Hightower, Vesuvius.

Teachers are: Naomi Williams, Jennie Lewis, Edna Barnett, Jessie Freeman, Willease Simpson, Lela Jackson, Annie Wimbs, Naomi Rodgers, Viola Boykin, Minnie Carter, Irene Moore, Ermine Blye, Everlyn Jones, Gabriella Snow, Viola Love, Annie Breeding, Irene Webb, Lillie Carlton, Gertrude Watkins, Alice Watkins, Mary Phillips, Nellie Brothers, Edith Garrett, Francis Watson, Ida Barnette, Frances Morin, Ida Abercrombie, Georgia Jackson, Isabel Lewis, Lena Davis, Gwendolyn Lewis.

The next school term will begin on Monday, September 29.

Bright Facts Seen From t
Bright Side of a Dark Cloud

Editor of Savannah Tribune,

Dear Sir: Please allow me short space in one of the columns of your valuable paper to present some important facts apparently hidden behind a "dark cloud."

I wish to speak of the colored people in the neighborhood o Monteith station, situated on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and the Augusta public road, about 10 miles from our city; their industries, their school and their churches. From the following bright facts you will perceive that notwithstanding the several dark crimes which have been committed in that neighborhood and publish ed in the two leading dailies of ou city, the majority of the colored citizens are industrious and law abiding.

Nearly forty of them own their own homes, valued from $500 to $5000; and a goodly number of them have built fairly comfortable houses to live in. Very few of their homes are mortgaged. They raise vegetables and other crops on their neat little farms. Most of their truck, with their poultry and pork, is sold in the market of our city. They have organized and maintained among themselves a local enterprise and industrial society that pays $2.00 per week for sickness and $50.00 at death. They have had several cases of sickness and death since organized, but have met all of their obligations to their sick and dead members. Some of the leading officers are Deacon Samuel Steele, Deacon Alex Steele and Deacon H. Baldwin. This society has given several successful barbecues and entertainments, but no person or persons were insulted or injured at any of them.

The two leading Baptist churches in the neighborhood of Monteith are the White Oak Baptist church and the Richmond Branch Baptist church; Rev. A. J. Gaines is pastor of the former and Rev. J. Thomas is pastor of the latter.

The following gentlemen have been successful in raising truck and other farm products: Messrs R. Steele, Lawrence Steele, Alex Steele, R. Grayson, Dudley Whitehead, Peter Grant, Major Foy, Gabe Hargrave, Samuel Steele, John Williams, John Gaulphin and John Capers.

The Monteith Colored school is situated on the Monteith public road about 80 rods west of the station. It is the oldest, the largest and the leading school of this vicinity. It was established by the County Board of Education in 1874. From its organization to the year 1889 the school term was 5 months, but after that date to the present time it has been 6 months. This school was taught by Prof. S. J. Reid for 17 consecutive terms—from November 1st, 1877 to November 1st 1894—when for faithful and meritorious service as a county teacher, he was promoted to the East Broad Street Colored school to be assistant to Prof. J. C. Ross. For the past four summers the colored people at Monteith supported a private summer school under the tutorship of Prof. S. J. Reid, their former teacher. The average attendance of this summer school varied from 40 to 60 pupils.

In the latter part of the summer the people decided to supply their school house with seats and desks and through the great efforts of Prof. Reid they raised nearly forty dollars for the purpose mentioned and other repairs of their buildings. Superintendent of Public Schools Otis Ashmore gave his aid by suggesting the kind of lumber to be purchased and lent his plan of "Home Made Desks," by which the carpenter could build the desks. The school building is owned by the people of the neighborhood. It is a frame building 20 by 30 ft. and 9½ ft. between the joists. This is the third building the people built for school purpose since 1874.

The colored people can now boast of having the only colored school building in the rural districts of Chatham county built and properly furnished by their industry; and they are the only colored people in the country school district that have supported a large "private summer school" for the past four years. The school population is large and the average attendance is about 89. The enrollment for the free school

WILLINGHAM LIKES T. C. I. PLAN TO HELP SCHOOLS

He Thinks R. E. Tidwell is Good Man to Carry Out Work.

Montgomery Advertiser 2-6-13

In the appointment of R. E. Tidwell as inspector of its schools, the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company has indicated its belief that education is an industrial asset as well as a contribution to culture and refinement, according to H. J. Willingham, State Superintendent of Education, who has assured Mr. Tidwell of the hearty support and co-operation of the State's educational department.

The Tennessee Company supports wholly, or in part, about forty schools located at its various plants in Alabama and Tennessee. The managers found that in most cases they were poorly equipped and often with inadequate teaching forces. It was decided, therefore, to follow modern methods and have an inspector, whose duties will be like those of N. R. Baker, the State officer in this service.

Mr. Tidwell was formerly president of the high school at Ensley, where his work attracted attention. He is able, as indicated by results, to get the sympathy of the people who need uplift influences, and his experience has been largely among them. He will go among the patrons of the schools and visit the schools. Where better facilities are needed he will urge them, both as a contribution of the people and the company. The teachers will be looked after and improved.

Mr. Tidwell will be accompanied in many of his trips by N. R. Baker, State inspector of high schools. In addition to their regular school work both will make a specialty of attending Sunday services and recreations.

It is believed that there is great room for development in the Sunday amusements and that the company and the State, contributing to betterments just here, may do a great work in building up the spirit of the settlements and make the people of them more prosperous and contented.

BETTER NEGRO SCHOOLS

Shameful Conditions Existing in Petersburg to be Changed—Board Asks for Bond Issue of $100,000 Appropriation.

2-20-13

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

PETERSBURG, Va., Feb. 18.—The local school board has asked the city solons for a bond issue or an appropriation of $100,000 for three public school buildings for colored children. With the resolution was presented the report of the special council committee to look into the advisability of consolidating the Peabody and Jones schools.

The shameful conditions existing in the colored schools were emphasized by Messrs. Wilcox and McKenney. In declaring that the right and justice of the situation needed prompt remedying, Mr. McKenney in reading the report, said:

"The colored people are, and always have been, a valuable element of our population. They furnish the best labor we can get for some of our most valuable and best tax-yielding industries. If we are going to give them the education which the law requires that we should give, we should do our full duty in that regard, remembering that the white people and the colored people of this community are bound together by mutual interests and that these interests cannot be disregarded and neglected."

THE SPECIAL NEEDS OF NEGRO EDUCATION

The Survey 1-29-13

THAT A PROPER type of education is the only solution of the Negro question as it is presented in the southern city, and that therefore it is the duty of the public schools of the South to see that this training is afforded, is the belief of J. R. Guy, principal of the Colored Industrial School of Charleston, S. C.

The proper education for the southern Negro in the city, Mr. Guy believes, is industrial education. But it must prepare him for vocations at which he can find ready employment on leaving school. Moreover, this education must be compulsory. The Negro must be taught to work; that is more important than that he be taught to read. How difficult this often is is shown by the history of Mr. Guy's own school, which for years has had to fight to win the confidence of the race it was designed to benefit.

Mr. Guy believes the right kind of education for the Negro in the city is exemplified by the system now in force in Charleston. He told his audience at Nashville:

"The Negro children attend the elementary schools until they pass through the fourth grade, after which all are required to go to the Colored Industrial School, where for three years they are given thorough training in the industrial or vocational pursuits offering the best opportunities for making an honest living. The vocational work is thus begun in the fifth year.

"It is my belief that the Negro children should receive their industrial training early in life. This belief has been greatly strengthened from a study of a series of efficiency curves that I plotted during the past summer, which in every instance brought out the striking fact that the Negro child reaches the highest point of efficiency between 13 and 14 years of age. The results were the same irrespective of the grade or class of work.

"Another strong reason for early vocational instruction is that many Negro children leave school early in life. It is therefore absolutely necessary to see that they receive their industrial training as soon as they are physically able to perform their work.

"In every city school there should be a general course in elementary agriculture, for even if not one Negro left the city as a result of such a course, the effect of the home gardens on hygienic conditions would alone repay for the installation.

"Notwithstanding the primal necessity for industrial education, there should be in every city some school where the Negroes can receive higher training since it is necessary to have competent Negro leaders; and the cities must prepare intelligent instructors to teach in the outlying districts, as it is neither desirable nor practical to send white teachers to the rural schools."

Mr. Guy believes that only southerners should teach Negroes, for they better understand how to manage, as well as sympathize with, this retarded race.

EXTENSION WORK IN ATLANTA

As an example of the kind of work being done by patriotic and unselfish young colored women throughout the South to help and otherwise advance the moral status of our people, we reprint, herewith, a letter from a young colored woman who is the Extension teacher sent out by Spelman Seminary, to work in Fulton County. Her efforts to reach the parents in their homes and otherwise to be of service to the people are worthy of all praise. No work is more important than work of this character.

Spelman Seminary,
Atlanta, Ga.
October 15, 1913.

Dear Mrs. Washington: A few days ago when I wrote asking you for some help as to how Parents' Clubs in connection with rural schools should be conducted, I promised to tell you a little something about the work I am trying to do in Fulton County. My work is similar to the work done by the Jeanes Fund Workers. But I do not get any money from that fund. I am the extension teacher sent out by Spelman Seminary.

For material in the schools with which to work I have nothing except what I can get the parents to give the children to bring to school.

There are fifteen of these schools. Seven of them that are in small towns and villages are classed as suburban schools and run nine months just as the city schools here in Atlanta run. The other eight schools opened today and are called rural schools. They run seven months. The schoolhouses throughout the county are fair. Only one school in the county is taught in a church, and that church, since they [illegible] ting only at night, is fitted [illegible] school desks and blackboards.

Seven of the schools have been open one month. In these schools five Mothers' clubs, with various names, have been organized, and in the schools (some of them) the larger boys and girls have been organized into clubs.

Already many of the parents see what we are trying to do, and are making all the efforts they can to help us in our work.

At three schools we have fitted up kitchen or industrial rooms. And at four of the schools we have planted winter gardens and flower yards.

We hope, some time this winter, when we get better organized and get able to raise some money for your expenses, we shall be glad to have you come to visit our various Mothers' Clubs.

If you have any literature that would help the presidents of these clubs we would thank you so much to send us some of it.

Enclosed you will find fifty cents for my subscription to the "National Association Notes."

I shall try to get some of the presidents to subscribe for the "Association Notes."

Yours sincerely,

SMALL SCHOOLHOUSES FOR THE SOUTHLAND

CHICAGO, Ill., June 24.—It has rumored here that within the last few days some very far-reaching plans, looking toward aiding the colored people in education in the South are now being worked out. It is said that a Chicago philanthropist has placed a certain sum of money in the hands of Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee, with the view of having him experiment in the building of small schoolhouses for colored people in the rural districts of the South on condition that Negroes raise an amount equal to it. Pictures have been seen in Chicago, representing a number of these small schoolhouses and they are a revelation as indicating the extent to which colored people are able to help themselves. It is thought that if the experiment is satisfactory that enough money will be coming to extend the plan into many Southern states if

School Improvement and the Report of the Russell Sage Foundation

By Mrs. E. D. Thames—President State School Improvement Association.

The publication of the report of the Russell Sage Foundation has been received with many and various emotions. In the main, however, Alabama has met it with that finer courage which acknowledges its faults and omissions without petty anger yet with no abasement because of an undisturbed faith in itself and future victory.

That we are below every other State in the Union in the educational scale is a condition calling for sincere regret, not humiliation, when we consider the obstacles which have confronted up in the past and that still tower before us. Shame is not ours in being behind but shame will be ours if we remain behind. This is fully realized by those who are earnestly interested in the welfare of the State and its advancement and on every hand, therefore, we hear the question, "What do we need most?" "Where shall we begin?" And in truth our needs are so numerous and many that an answer is difficult to give. One replies: "A State Board of Education" another, "An amendment to the Constitution, permitting district taxation" others, "Compulsory education, qualified County Superintendents, industrial education, larger State appropriations, Federal aid, etc., and so on. All of these, save the last two, are good, are necessary, and must become effective before our educational system can attain the standard we desire, but strange to say, the most vital, the pressing, the greatest need of Alabama along educational lines has received scant if any recognition and attention from the general public: That is the awakening of our people to the necessity of co-operation and making use of the principle of self help.

Lack of Initiative.

To those who are familiar with the history of the South, with the predominant characteristics of its people among when independence stands out exceedingly clear, it is difficult to reconcile that knowledge with the unescapable fact that in Alabama they have displayed in educational affairs and effort a lack of initiative, a helpless dependence upon the State and a failure to meet and make use of the responsibilities and opportunities that abound in organized community effort. Every alert educator is aware of this but only one organized body has not only recognized it but is making a persistent endeavor to remedy it and that is the State School Improvement Association. This organization has not lost faith in the people of Alabama and it believes that this inertia is the result, not of conscious intention but of a failure to discriminate between the educational duties of the State and those of the community and the citizens; also an ignorance of the potential strength that lies in both of the last two named.

Acting upon this belief, therefore, it appeals not for Federal aid, more State aid or outside philanthropy, but to the people themselves, and what has been the result? In the year 1912-1913 school improvement was responsible for the expenditure of over $86,000 upon the improvement of Alabama schools and not one cent of $60,000 of this was derived from the two sources mentioned above: State aid or outside philanthropy; it came out of the pockets of the citizens themselves, as a result of their co-operation and the application of the principle of self-help.

Over 80 per cent of Alabama's population is rural and any effort to raise our educational standards must necessarily revolve largely about the rural school. In fifty-six counties, therefore, the State School Improvement Association, has active county school improvement organizations that are occupied in forming around each one of their school houses a body of men and women united in an endeavor to raise the educational standards of the communities by their own efforts and that are known as school improvement associations. These county organizations receive no outside aid to finance or assist them, but are composed of citizens of the county in which they are conducting this great altruistic educational movement. The local associations in turn receive no financial help from the county associations but also depend upon their own efforts. What can be accomplished by this aroused initiation and independent exertion? Let St. Clair, that expended $7,510.42 upon the improvements of its schools during the last year, answer; let Jefferson, that expended $5,886.95; Wilcox, Tuscaloosa, Clarke, Crenshaw and those whose annual expenditure approached or passed the $3,000 mark.

Not Sole Essential.

The mere expenditure of dollars and cents, however, is not the sole essential to be considered in the building of a desirable educational system; that expenditure must be intelligent. The State School Improvement Association is therefore pointing the way to the removal not only of the glaring faults of our rural schools but of those that at first glance are not so obvious. Too many rural schools in Alabama are without comfortable, sanitary buildings, provided with sufficient equipment but more of them are inadequate to train boys and girls to meet present-day problems because:

"They do not teach health.

"They do not give preparation for parenthood.

"They do not correlate the activities of the schools with the activities of rural life and industry.

"They do not give scientific training in the preparation of food and clothing.

"They do not give training in the out-of-door industries that are carried on in almost every rural home.

"They do not give training for leisure in the home.

"They do not give training for political citizenship."

School improvement associations have been engaged for several years in providing comfortable, attractive school houses, supplied with all the equipment necessary for the teacher and pupil and in order to fit them to meet the added needs stated above the State School Improvement Association has made the following preparation: To aid them in remedying, it has established a health committee that has already been active in placing before school improvement organizations plans and ideas for improved school sanitation and the promotion of the health of students and teachers. In order to aid them in supplying scientific training in preparation of foods and clothing. It has issued this last year excellent pamphlets upon the Introduction of Domestic Science and Sewing in Rural Schools and Introduction of Manual Training in Rural Schools. The former were arranged by Miss Marion McMelan, Department of Domestic Arts, State Normal School, Jacksonville, Ala., the latter by Prof. James L. Sibley, Department of Manual Arts of the same institution. These pamphlets have now widespread and deserved commendation. The board of the Southern Conference for Education was so pleased with them that they requested copies for distribution in every Southern State. Louisiana instantly adopted them and secured copies to place in the hands of each parish superintendent. Mississippi is using them; Virginia has sent for them and the chairman of the Education Committee of the Feneral Federation of Woman's Clubs commends them most highly. It was through the school improvement movement, furthermore, that five sewing clubs have been formed in rural schools in Clarke County.

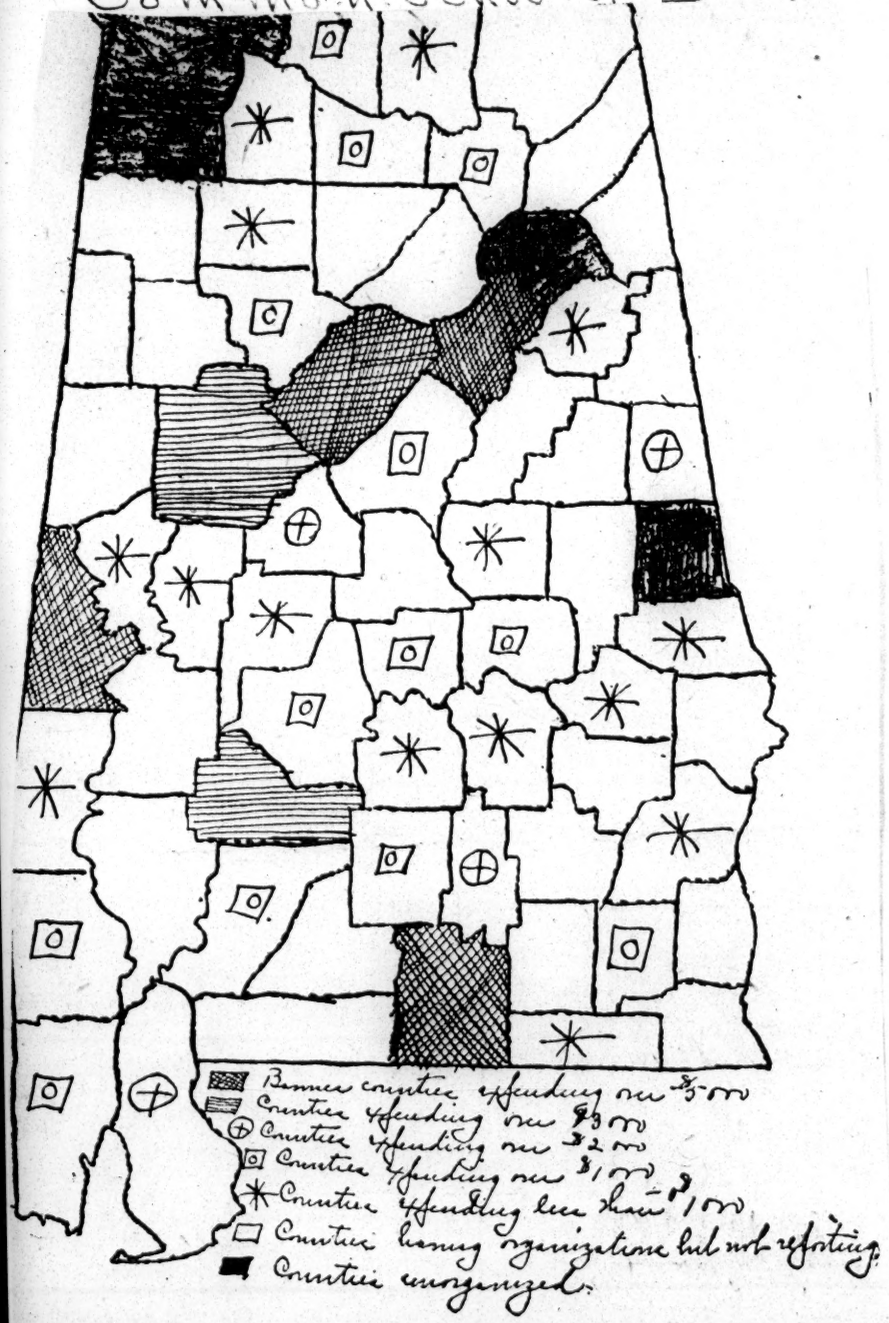
Glancing now at the need outlined in four, if the State School Improvement Association has not made provisions to insure leisure in the home it has arranged for that which is equally important and by its establishment of a Library Committee promises aid in the wise use of leisure in the home. Not content with calling attention to defects, the State School Improvement Association is pointing out a wider circle of activities for the rural school, showing clearly that it has a most important mission in vitalizing rural life. The rural school should in addition to its customary activities, first, give interest in civic problems: second, inspire neighborhood industry; third, make itself a social center. Through the tomato, corn, manual training and sewing clubs fostered by school improvement associations a part of this wider service is being performed and through the music clubs in Clarke, and the county lyceum courses in Pike, Jefferson and Calhoun their rural schools are fast becoming genuine social centers.

To recapitulate, the State School Improvement Association has as its ultimate aim, first, the provision of comfortable, sanitary buildings, furnished with adequate equipment; second, educational advance by the passage of needed educational laws; third, economic service by correlating the activities of the school to the industries and activities of rural life; fourth, social service by making the school a social center.

Basing its conviction of Alabama's eventual educational transformation upon achievements already accom-

[illegible] the spur of the Russell Sage foundation undismayed. This desired end will come to pass, however, not by means of outside aid or philanthropy but by the efforts of our people themselves, who, with school improvement will fight it out alone if it takes ten winters and as many summers.

Education—1913.
Common Schools. Improvement of.


Counties expending over $5.00
Counties expending over $3.00
Counties expending over $2.00
Counties expending over $1.00
Counties expending less than $1.00
Counties having organizations but not reporting.
Counties unorganized.

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT MAP.

Education
Commencements.

West Tennessee University Closes

Memphis Sun

DR. SUTTON E. GRIGGS DELIVERS ANNUAL ADDRESS.

5-2-13

R. K. Harris Preaches Commencement Sermon—Sixteen Graduates in All Are Given Diplomas.

The annual closing exercises of the University of West Tennessee opened with the doctorate sermon, which was delivered by Rev. R. K. Harris, the pastor of Collins Chapel, C. M. E. Church, Sunday, April 27, at 3 o'clock p.m.

The university chapel presented a very pleasing spectacle, decorated with beautiful green ferns and bunting. The chapel was filled at an early hour with some of the most representative citizens of Memphis.

The class, which was composed of thirteen graduates in medicine, two in dentistry and one in nurse training, was at its best. The members were appropriately robed in caps and gowns, as well as President M. V. Lynk.

After the sermon a solo was very effectively rendered by Miss Blanche Stevens. The choir of St. John Baptist church, which furnished music for the occasion, deserves much credit for its excellent renditions.

The senior banquet took place Monday night, April 28, at South Hall. This always marks a special feature in the week's program. Plates were laid for 150 guests. A delightful menu was served in courses.

Dr. Lynk presided as toastmaster. Impromptu toasts by guests present added to the merriment of the occasion.

Many of the ladies wore very elaborate-fitting costumes.

Some of the prominent guests in attendance were Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Terrell, Dr. and Mrs. Guy Williams, Dr. and Mrs. Kittrell, Dr. Roulhac and Miss Patten, Dr. Beckett and Miss Blanche Stevens, Dr. Winchester and Miss A. Taylor, Mrs. V. Broughton and Mrs. F. P. Cooper.

The last in the series of entertainments was the commencements exercises, which were held in the university chapel Tuesday evening, April 29.

Every available seat was taken by the anxious spectators, so that there was no delay in the beginning.

The graduates conducted themselves with dignity throughout the processional march.

Those who won the highest class honors were the selected speakers. The orations were well prepared and delivered. The two solos that were rendered by Mrs. Beacon and Miss B. Stevens were highly clasical and greatly enjoyed by the music-loving audience.

Rev. Sutton E. Griggs, the recently installed pastor of Tabernacle Baptist Church, was the chief speaker of the evening. He is well known as a brilliant star in the field of oratory, and never disappoints his hearers. His argument was so forcible that the people were held fast in their seats, thrilled through and through, notwithstanding the fact that the hour had grown late.

Just before the awarding of diplomas who were entertained by one of the students of the university, a young man from Africa, who is being educated here that he may go back home and serve his people. He sang several songs in his native language.. This young man is possessed with a true Christian spirit and deeply impresed those who heard him. This school is doing a great work and should receive the hearty support of all right-thinking citizens.

DR. WHITE TELLS NEGRO GRADUATES OF COMING PEOPLE

Montgomery Times
5/26/13. Montgomery, Ala.

TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED PEOPLE HEAR GREAT ATLANTA DIVINE PREACH COMMENCEMENT SERMON AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE.

Tuskegee, Ala., May 26.—The thirty-second commencement sermon at Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute for negroes, Booker T. Washington, principal and founder, was preached in the spacious chapel, Sunday afternoon before an audience numbering 2,500, by Rev. John E. White, D D., pastor of the Second Baptist church, Atlanta, Ga., using for his theme, "The Coming people," and selecting for his text, the fifth chapter of Matthew, fifth verse: 'The Meek Shall Inherit the Earth."

Dr. White arrived at Chehaw from Atlanta Saturday evening and was met at the depot by Mr. W. W. Campbell, vice-president of the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute, Mr. C. W. Hare and Rev. J. Renfro Curry, pastor of the Baptist church, Tuskegee, and was driven by automobile to the town of Tuskegee where he preached a strong sermon Sunday morning at Dr. Curry's church. Sunday afternoon he preached the commencement sermon at the institute. He was accompanied by white citizens of Tuskegee. Following is a part of his powerful sermon which was heard with deep interest and which produced a profound impression.

The Coming People.

"Blessed are the meek for they shall inherit the earth,' Christ deals with one of the great fundamental issues, over which Christianity and the world are utterly unreconciled. It deals with a question in which the world is greatly interested and in which Christianity if it is faithful to Christ must become greatly interested. It touches the problem of human ascendency. Who are the coming people. What race and nation is chosen of destiny for survival and predominance? Of what type are the people to be who inherit the earth and control the destinies of mankind. At this moment four great races—Teutonic, Celtic, Slavonic, Mongolian—are lined in battle array on the map of the world. statesmen and scientists are analyzing the variant types seeking to forecast the outcome of the dramatic competition on a world scale. In the smaller area of industry and commerce, in the professions and private walk of life, in the university and in the home, the question of success and the achievement of influence and power is constantly compelling a study of character and quality of manhood to discover what sort of human beings and what principles of action are ordained to possess the earth. This is the question Jesus dealth with nineteen hundred years ago. He declared that the coming people are the meek, that the characteristic quality of the ultimate men shall be meekness. 'The meek shall inherit the earth.' It is impossible to suppose that he did not mean what he said. It is an evasion to reckon that the earth and its promised inheritance refers to heaven or the hereafter. We cannot avoid the plain import of the words that he is announcing the oracle of God that meekness contains the quality of final triumph in this present world. Pause now and reflect upon the absolute repudiation of this as a philosophy of success. Nothing that Jesus said while He was on earth is more utterly despised and rejected among men. We are willing to allow that meekness is a commendable and even a poetically beautifully trait of character. But the meek inherit the earth! Never. It appears contrary to reason, to history, to experience, and contrary it is scientifically asserted to great nature itself!

What is Meekness?

"What then did Christ mean by meekness? The true answer is suggested if we would translate the text in these words: 'Blessed are the tame for they shall inherit the earth.' This means that the meek are those who are thoroughly adjusted to all co-operative superior forces: They yield willing submission to the powers that are above them and identify themselves with energies which lend a helping hand to all who abide in them. There is a startling significance in the fact recently brought into scientific prominence that the wild and untameable animals are perishing from the face of the earth, while those animal types that are domesticated and yielded up to the groups above them are everywhere increasing and prospering. The lion, the bear, the tiger, the leopard and the whole menagerie of defiant beasts are going down under the doom of some strange fate. In a few decades their species will be extinct. The horse the cow and the dog are flourishing and improving in quality every hour. In the animal world certainly the demonstration is incontrovertible. The meek are inheriting the earth. This world shall yet pause and listen to the words of Jesus. The statesmen have yet something to learn from the lowly Nazarene. The far sighted leaders of men shall yet pause and reflect before the sermon on the mount. The coming people are on the march in the will and purpose of God.

American Destiny.

"The meek people then are the people who are subdued to self-mastery under the over arching will and in co-operation with the over ruling powers of the kingdom of God. May we not make a true application of this oracle of Jesus to our own country at the present time. We believe that America is the coming nation; that the American type of man is the best in the loom of time. We believe—and it rings through all our patriotic addresses—that the future of world power and world influence lies with the American people. The solemn question is whether we are basing our expectations upon a surer foundation than the nations which went before us. Do we base it upon the gladiatorial theory that that we shall inherit the earth because the American has the brain and the brawn to seize and hold it? Do we suppose that we shall survive and surmount all other nations because we have the brute strength and the intellectual shrewdness to crowd them out of the contest? If that is the basis of our hope then the heart of the intelligent Christian man who loves his country, but who reads history with enlightened eyes must sink in despair. He knows that other nations have built their civilization upon these shifting sands with equal ardor, and assurance. But if we are building our hopes upon a better foundation and if the American type can be fashioned to the quality essential in the divinely approved meekness, so solemnly asserted by Jesus, the American people will indeed be the coming people.

To Graduating Class.

"The message which these principles of Christianity brings to the large company of men and women who go out today from Tuskegee Institute is pointed and powerful. The gospel of the kingdom of God on earth is your guarantee of courage and it must therefore be the inspiration of your careers. Francis Willard, as she died, sent this last message to Lady Henry Somerset: "Only the golden rule of Christ can usher in the golden age of man.' The golden rule is not a rule of defense, but a rule of aggression. No man has the right to plead it in favor of himself unless he has first practiced it in favor of others. Whoever would have men perform kindness and justice toward himself must give before he receives. It is one of the miracles of history that the colored people of this country have received so much gain and growth under conditions of outward hardships. The explanation of it has been their meekness; their readiness to run patiently in providential paths. their unimpeachable fidelity to tasks which seem menial and subordinate, and their unbounded response of kindliness to kindness They have come along the great highway of progress.

With the stoop of the soul
Which in bending upraises it too.'

"You have learned through the genius of this institution that the guarantee of successful self reliance is by the way of successful co-operation with superior forces. This is a wisdom to be trusted. It has within it essentially the principle of the rectitude 'Blessed are the meek for they shall inherit the earth.'

"The diploma you receive here today binds you to abide another great principle. It is the principle that labor is loyalty to God. Wherever you do the world's work the best will deserve the world's best:

"It is not in mortals to command

success
We will be better, sempronius—we will deserve it.'

"It is reckoned by those who observe the times and who know how to discount the apparent at the bank of the real that for the colored man who is prepared for his life there was never more opportunity in the south and in the nation than today Let sothing discourage you. We are not living in an idea world, but the kingdom of God is coming. The characters of men are bound to be appraised by their moral specific gravity in any world over which rules the father of spirits.

"My final word to you is this: 'Fear God and work.' Believe in the past, because its lessons o warning are lessoss of truth; believe in the present, because God is in His heavens and His task is at our hands; believe in the future, because the movement of the whole creation is a movement up. And above all things, keep faith with duty."

Education - 1913
Denominational

Truth—Morality—Industry.

The Sisters' Institute

2018 Allen Street, Dallas, Texas.

A select boarding and day school, conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Ghost. Besides the regular course of English Studies, Music, Cooking, Dressmaking, etc., and in languages, French, Spanish, and Latin are also taught.

Applications received at any time for boarders and day pupils. Everything is being done to insure the accommodation and comfort of the pupils.

School opens first Monday of September.

Board of Directors:

Dr. B. R. Bluitt, Dallas; Hon. Wm. M. McDonald, Fort Worth; Dr. R. B. Barnes, Cleburne; Rev. R. S. Jenkins, D. D., Dallas; D. M. Mason, attorney-at-law, Dallas.

Address

SISTER SUPERIOR.

Our Baptist Schools.

The movement started at the Walker Association last week when that body expressed itself in no uncertain terms on the question of Baptists attending Baptist schools, should not be allowed to die out. It is a creditable, commendable and altogether praiseworthy proceeding. It is not saying that war has been declared on other schools; it is not decrying or belittling the educational institutions operated by other denominations; it is not an effort to proselyte; it is nothing more nor less than an agitation in favor of keeping our own with us and supporting that which comes closest to us. It is a safe assumption that if one-half of the Negro Baptists of Georgia sent their children to Baptist schools, Morehouse College, Spelman, Central City College, Walker Institute, Americus Institute, the Rome High School and all the other institutions operated by Baptists would be crowded to the doors, and forced to provide new buildings. The enrollment in all of the Negro Baptist schools in Georgia is hardly ten thousand, and yet we have 200,000 in the State. It is not at all reasonable to presume that this figure represents in any degree the number of Baptist children who have come out of the public schools and are attending other institutions. They are going somewhere to school, and we feel safe in asserting that they are going to schools not conducted by Baptists. In other words, we state without fear of successful contradiction that not one-third of the Baptist children of Georgia who are today attending some school are attending a Baptist school. This should not be. The Baptists, with full knowledge of their strength, are sitting supinely by while others are educating their children, and in doing so recruiting their denomination. Before it is too late, they should awaken not only in Augusta but everywhere. The situation will soon be beyond control unless a definite and determined effort is made, not in a spirit of antagonism, but with the idea of conserving our own, to fill Baptist schools with Baptist children. No school has a right to be better equipped than a Baptist school, and none should be. For the Baptists have the numerical strength, they have the financial strength, and they would have the equipment if they would but center their efforts upon its procurement, rather than divert their patronage and weaken themselves in making others strong. Let the Baptists wake up.

An Educational Commission was appointed at Knoxville to manage a State wide campaign for Education. They are Pres. A. M. Townsend, Pres. W. H. Moses, Pres. T. O. Fuller, Rev. A. D. Hurt, Rev. Wm. Haynes, Rev. H. G. Harris, Rev. C. A. Bell.

Presbyterian School Enjoying Success At Chattanooga

The Editor of The News visited Chattanooga and Cleveland last week, and reports great progress among the members of the race in that section. We arrived in Chattanooga on Sunday evening and was greeted at the station by the welcome smile of Chattanooga's popular photographer, Mr. H. M. Brazelton, who accompanied us to his most beautiful and modern home on Magnolia street. Remarkable has been the progress of this progressive young man, and the result of his efforts is shown in his beautiful home, which is a most modern two-story brick structure, handsomely furnished and in one of the most popular residential sections of this large city. With the assistance of his most pleasant wife, he has made a great success in the business of photography. Mrs. Brazelton is an excellent housekeeper, and is also of valuable assistance to Mr. Brazelton in the studio.

We attended services at the Presbyterian church on West Tenth street at night, and had the pleasure of addressing the congregation, of which that most excellent gentlemen, Rev. Tucker, is pastor. This is one of the most beautiful and modern churches and an excellent set of people comprise the membership.

On Monday afternoon we visited the Newton Normal, under the direction of Mrs. Wilson as principal, with an excellent corps of teachers. Miss Bagg, one of Knoxville's young ladies, is an instructor in this institution. The school building is a large and modern one and well equipped for carrying on the work. The school has a large enrollment and it is doing a great work in the community.

We left Monday afternoon for Cleveland, and while there were the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Moore and Rev. and Mrs. Petty. On Monday evening we address-ed a large audience of Clevelanders at the Baptist church. In observing the progressives among the citizens of this little city we note with pleasure the progressive physician, Dr. W. R. Moore. He has been there onty a short while and now enjoys a lucrative practice. Mrs. Moore is an active church worker and takes an interest in anything pertaining to the uplift of this city. One of the city's notable citizens, too, is Mr. Shepherd. He has erected on one of the principal streets a large and modern two-story brick building, equal in beauty and convenience to any building in the city. He is a merchant enjoying a large patronage from some of the leading folk of the city. Mrs. Shepherd is, also, an active worker in his business, and is of valuable assistance to him.

Mr. Porter Batts operates a grocery and general merchandise store also, and enjoys a large trade. He is one of the race's most progressive young business men.

We visited the store of Mr. Clark Moulden and found him busily engaged attending to the wants of his large number of patrons. Mrs. Moulden assists him in the store work, and her pleasant disposition makes it a pleasure to visit the store.

The interest manifested in education in this city is great and much good is being accomplished. As principal of the Public school, Prof. J. W. Manning has that position, and one knowing him and his great ability will know that he is accomplishing great results. We had the privilege of looking in on the school work and speaking to his body of students. He is assisted by Miss Prue Manning, Miss Hattie Parks and Mrs. Jackson—a most competent and active set of instructors.

Rev. J. L. Carey is principal of the Cleveland Academy, and he, too, is accomplishing great

results in the work there. We had the pleasure of visiting the school and speaking at the chapel exercises. Assisting him in the work are Misses Alrena Chandler, Dodson, Nettie Bonham, Miss Francis Dick and Mrs. Carey. The school enjoys a large patronage, and Rev. Carey takes an active part in every movement for the uplift of the city.

A. M. E. CORNER STONE LAYING (WOOD HALL) CENTRAL PARK N. I. INSTITUTE.

11-6-13

By Rev. L. A. Townsley

Editor Southern Christian Recorder:

Permit a few words ao appear in your widely circulated paper touching the laying of the corner-stone of the central building of Central Park Normal and Industrial Institute on Bull Street Extension not far from the city limits.

On Sunday at 3 o'clock, p. m., Oct. 12, 1913, automobiles, buggies, carriages, surries, phaetons, wagons and automobile trucks with trailers, thronged this beautiful thoroughfare going out to witness this wonderful event which marks a new page in the history of African Methodism in this part of the State of Georgia.—— Eureka Lodge, No. 1, A. F. and A. under the jurisdiction of the W. M G. Lodge of the State, performed ceremonies, which were witnessed by hundreds of enthusiastic members and their friends.

The following were the Grand Lodge officers who performed the Masonic ceremonies: Sol. C. Johnson, G. M.; L. E. Williams, D. G. M ; P. A. Denegall, G. S. Warden; A. B. Singfield, G. J. Warden; G. L. Bowen, G. Treas.; H. T. Singleton, G. S.; Rev. L. A. Townsley, Grand Chaplain; E. B. Roberts, G. M.; T. M. Holly, G. S. D.; W. H. Burgess, G. J. D.; F. M. Cohen, G. S. S.; C. Bedgood, G. J. S.; Rob't Binyard, G. T.; J. A. Lankford, G. Architect.

There were several who delivered able addresses, we name the following: Rev. B. S. Hannah, P. E. Savannah District and chairman of the Executive Board of the Institute was the first, and his was timely, and well received. Rev. J. W. Maxwell, A. B., B. D., the newly elected principal delivered a short, but splendid address. Prof. J. A. Lankford, M. M. S. architect, also delivered a talk of importance, and Mr. G. H. Bowen, member of the Board. Dr. J. S. Taylor of St. Stephen Episcopal Church, delivered a Grand address, and the people were greatly pleased to see this able Divine out (though new in this field) mingling and helping in such a movement. Mr. W. K. Wilkinson (white) the donor of the school grounds was present and delivered a grand address on every phase of education, which was roundly applauded. Say what one will or may, but this man is working with heart, hand and pocketbook to make Central Park Normal and Industrial Institute a great school for our boys and girls. Dr. R. H. Singleton, the secretary and Dr. L. A. Townsley, the treasurer are working together with strong determined wills to put the Institute into operation for the good of the Southern part of the State, and it is meeting the approval of all members and friends of this section.

This project has its origin at Brunswick, Ga., when the annual conference was there, but met discouragement at the hands of Bishop C. S. Smith. It was entered at Savannah, Ga., as becoming a part of the A. M. E. School system of the Sixth Episcopal District. This places the school properly before the members of the conference, and they at once commenced to purchase lots around this Plant. 488 lots were sold, and 22 1-2 acres of land given to the A. M. E. Church, Georgia Conference for the Institute. In arranging for the new charter for Morris Brown University System, this Institute became one of the wings of the university system. All praise to Bishop J. S. Flipper, he has, and is now doing all he can to push forward this worthy and much needed enterprise in this section of the country where so many of our boys and girls are.

There was something over one hundred dollars placed upon the corner-stone. The Chancellor, Dr. Fountain, could not be present, but sent five dollars to help the cause. Mrs. R. L. Barnes, Mr. W. S. Scott put in ten dollars each. A number of the members of the Executive Board are working and planning day and night to keep the people alive to the interest of this great movement. We feel safe in saying that the school will mean much to African Methodism in the future.

DEDICATION AT ORPHANAGE

Archbishop Delivers Sermon at St. Frances Institution in Normandy.

11-11-13

The $20,000 addition to Saint Frances Orphan Asylum, in Normandy, Mo., at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon was dedicated by Archbishop Glennon. The institution is conducted by the Oblate Sisters of Providence for the industrial education of Negro girls. The two new brick buildings were erected as wings to the main dormitory,

Archbishop Glennon delivered the dedication sermon and officiated at the benediction of the blessed sacrament before a temporary altar in front of the orphanage on the lawn. Two thousand representatives of nearly every Catholic parish in St. Louis attended. The archbishop was assisted by Rev. Father John P Spencer of New Cathedral Chapel and Rev. Father P. W. Tallon of Visitation Parish as deacons of honor, and twelve other priests, students and novitiates from the Passionist monastery, a delegation of Sisters of Charity from St. Vincent's institution and the Gregorian choir of fifty altar boys from St. Alphonsus Church, in charge of Brother Hury, F. S. C. The exercises were conducted under the direction of Sister Superior Mary Petra.

Guests of honor were Rev. Mother Mary Frances, provincial of the order; Mother Mary Magdalen and Sister Flavia Domatitia of Baltimore, Md.; Sister Mary Baptiste. superior of the covenent at Leavenworth, Kan.; Sister Elizabeth, superior of Washington, D. C.; Sister Anita, superior of the order in New Orleans, La., and Sister Juliana, superior of St. Rita's Academy, St. Louis.

SISTERS WORK PRAISED.

Among representatives of the St. Vincent de Paul Society were J. F. Hines, St. Ann's Parish; C. Hike, Holy Trinity; Henry Frein and J. B. Frein, St. Francis Xavier; W. J. Finnegan, St. Rose; Rev. Father Coyle, Old Cathedral; John and Patrick Sheehan, John Sheehan, Jr., and Rev. Father E. J. Lemkes of St, Barbara's Parish.

Archbishop Glennon praised the work of the Oblate Sisters. "I know of no more worthy charity than that conducted here in Normandy by the Oblate Sisters," he said, "and I am glad to see the Catholics of St. Louis appreciate it. They have our sympathy, support and benediction. The Catholic Church, in fulfilling the commission to teach all nations, knows no race."

CATHOLIC SCHOOL FOR NEGRO CHILDREN

Inaugurated 11-1-13

A significant event in educational activity in Atlanta will be the opening on Monday of a Catholic school for negro children.

The classrooms are a part of the Catholic mission building at 101 North Boulevard, Father Michael Scherrer, the pastor of the church, of which the school is an outgrowth, and the teachers will be Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, the order of which Mother Drexel is the head, the mother house of Philadelphia.

The first five grammar grades have been established, with four sisters (white) in charge, and all hildren are nvited who belong in these grades.

Both the moral and intellectual raining the pupils wil be underaken, and the school will be under he supervision of Father Scherrer, vho has had eighteen years' experience is a missionary to the African race.

The school is the only one yet established in Atlanta by any religious denomination of white people for the education of the negro race, and is in line with the history of the Catholic church as a pioneer in education in all countries and for all races.

It is probabe that Mother Drexel will visit the new school in person this fall.

White Baptists to Give Aid.

Special to The New York Age.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 11.—For the first time in history, two religious organiaztions in the South, the one white and the other colored, are to unite in an educational project for the Negroes. It is an event that marks the beginning of a new era in the attitude of the two races toward each other.

Sutton E. Griggs, Educational Secretary of the National Baptist Convention, has issued the following statement concerning the movement:

"The Southern Baptist Convention, white, through a resolution unanimously adopted at its recent session held at St. Louis, Mo., in May, 1913, has tendered its aid, moral and financial, to the National Baptist Convention, colored, for the purpose of insuring the successful launching of a National Theological Seminary to engage in the work of furnishing a better prepared ministry to lead the Negro people.

"The representatives chosen by the Southern Baptist Convention to confer with representatives of the National Baptist Convention have recommended that the Southern Baptist Convention donate fifty thousand dollars as the initial contribution of the white Baptists of the South toward the founding and equipment of the school.

"It is the purpose of those authorized to act in the matter to locate the school in one of the following five cities: Memphis, Tenn.; Birmingham, Ala.; Atlanta, Ga.; Nashville, Tenn.; or Louisville, Ky. It is hoped that the philanthropic citizens of the cities named will make offers for a site for the school, and tender such other help as their generosity may dictate. The character o the offers made will have a bearing on the final decision os to the location of the school."

The Mercantile Trust Co. has sold to the Oblate Sisters of Providence, of Normandy, Mo., the home of Amos R. Taylor 3128 Laclede avenue, a three-story brick and stone building containing 16 rooms and three baths. The sisters expect to use this property as a training school for young colored girls. It is well adapted for this purpose both as to location and style of building. The large rooms and spacious halls are adaptable to school work.

FREEDMAN'S AID SOCIETY HOLDING CONFERENCE

Continuous 11-2-13

Springfield, Ill., November 1.—The general committee of the Freedman's Aid society, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, composed of bishops, ministers and laymen from all parts of the United States, met here today for a three days' business session. Bishop William F. Anderson, of Cincinnati, was in the chair.

The annual report of the board of managers to the general committee, showed the total expenditure for the last year was $49,905,22, mostly used in maintaining the twenty-two schools, where 6,588 negroes have been in training.

The Tribune 10-18-13.

Religious Seminary.

Trustees of the Chicago Religious Seminary have purchased the three-story brick residence property at 3333 South Wabash avenue, which will be used as the home of that institution. The school was chartered last May and has conducted its sessions since at the Olivet Baptist church.

The purpose of the school is to instruct people who come from the Southern States to Chicago and fit them generally to earn a living in the Northern States. During the year and a half of its existence the school has grown rapidly, and the trustees set about to raise a fund to buy a permanent home. The site and building which will house the institution represents an outlay of $9,500, which is being raised by subscription. It will be opened next week.

Education 1913
Discussions, (Movements in Education)

OGDEN AND SOUTHERN EDUCATION. 3-14-13 Mvt Edu

It will perhaps be gratifying to Southerners to learn that but for Mr. Robert C. Ogden, of New York, we would not now be experiencing an "awakening to the importance of education." We confess that the fact is news to us. But we have the word of the Hon. Seth Low for it. After the Low party returned home from their trip to Montgomery and Tuskegee, Mr. Low wrote a pathetic letter to Mr. Ogden in which he expressed his regrets that Mr. Ogden could not accompany the party to Alabama, this absence being the only thing which "marred the complete success of our trip." In the course of that letter Mr. Low, on behalf of his fellows, invites Mr. Ogden to become a life member of the Board of Trustees of the Tuskegee Institute, after which he says:

> In submitting this request to you on behalf of the board, I wish to say, in their name as well as for myself, that we all feel that the work which you have done for the cause of education in the South is one of the notable achievements of our day and generation.

Members of the Business Men's League of Montgomery who entertained our party told us that the awakening of the South to the importance of education and its constantly growing sympathy with those who are interested in education in the South, were more due to your labors than to any other single influence; the Business Men's League invited our whole party, and that of Mr. Rosenwald (sixty-three in number), to be its guests, and a committee from the league came to the institute to escort us to Montgomery.

Mr. Low then makes a classic allusion to illustrate his contention:

> You remember that when the Scotch Crusaders were about to enter into battle with the Moors in Spain, Sir James Douglas, who was carrying the Heart of the Bruce to Palestine in order to bury it there, took the casket from around his neck and threw this Heart as far as he could into the midst of the enemy. Then he summoned his followers to follow the Heart of the Bruce to victory, as they had so often done of yore. That is the way, dear Mr. Ogden, in which all of us who are interested in education in the South, whether of whites or blacks, feel towards you; and your name will be a name to conjure with in this cause long after you yourself have been gathered to your fathers.

If what Mr. Low says of Mr. Ogden be true, then Mr. Ogden by all odds is the greatest educational promoter alive. If Mr. Ogden, more than any other man, is responsible for the educational "awakening" in the South, then we might as well set out now to revise our history and take from Southern white people their ill-gotten credit for having instituted and carried to practical execution all educational movements in this section.

What has Mr. Ogden done to awaken the South to the importance of education? We find in "Who's Who" that Mr. Ogden, a retired business man with millions of dollars to his credit, is president of the Board of Trustees of Hampton (negro) Institute; member of Board of Trustees of Tuskegee Institute, (negro); president of the Southern Educational Board of Conference for Education, trustee of the General Educational Board; was appointed a member of Taft's Commission to Liberia in 1909, but declined, though for what reason we are not aware.

Mr. Ogden has been active in behalf of negro education—in the South—but we are not aware that he was more responsible than any other man for the "awakening" of the South to "the importance of education"—among white people.

We rather think that the Southern people themselves started all progress along ducational lines within their territory and we rather think that whatever educational progress among Southern whites, which may be made in the future, will be made of their own initiative, and not as result of the work of missionaries fresh from the House of Ogden.

We regard Mr. Ogden as a good citizen and a clever fellow, but he is not the first great evangel of education in Dixie—certainly not in Alabama.

Prof. N. C. Newbold, superintendent rural high schools for Negroes in orth Carolina, was instrumental in ngregating nearly all of the presints and principals of colleges and gh schools in North Carolina in this ty last Friday and Saturday to adopt uniform course of study for the adnced Negro pupils of the state. here were present: State Superinndent of Public Instruction J. Y. yner; Dr. Wallace Buttrick, of New ork, secretary of the General Educaonal Board; Dr. Jas. H. Dillard, director of the James and Slater Fund, harlottesville, Va.; Dr. Thomas Jessie nes, specialist in Negro education in e United States Bureau of Educaon, Washington, D. C.; J. B. Dudley, resident of A. and M. College, Greensboro, N. C.; Dr. McCoy, president Biddle University; Dr. S. G. Atkins; Dr Blueford; C. G. O'Kelley, president Kittrell College, Kittrell, N. C.; Dr. E. E. Smith, of Fayetteville, N. C.; Dr. S. G. Shaw, of Marp Potter Memorial Institute; Prof. Cotton, of Henderson, N. C.; Prof. T. S. Inborden, of the J. K. Brick Institute, Enfield, N. C.; Dr. Jas. E. Shepherd, of the I. R. T. School, Durham, N. C.

The faculty of Leonard Hospital hanks the public for liberal gifts for

REPRESENTATION IN RACE UPLIFT ORGANIZATIONS. 6-26-13

One of the most significant and remarkable things about the educational and other Negro uplift work of the past forty years has been the utter absence of the Negro himself, the Hamlet of the whole business, in the official Boards that have had control and direction of the work. This has been noticeably and scandalously true of the Boards and official working forces of the Peabody Fund, the John F. Slater Fund, the David A. Hand Fund, the American Missionary Board, the Southern Education Board and the General Education Board. In the Jeanes Fund Board we are well represented.

In the case of the Southern and General Education Boards, originated by Dr. Booker T. Washington, Mr. Robert C. Ogden and the late Mr. William H. Baldwin, Jr., as we remember it, mainly to systematize the available moneys and agencies for Negro education and uplift, they have become almost exclusively agencies for white educational and uplift work. These two Boards have rounded up and cornered the available moneys and agencies for Negro education and uplift in the Southern States, which had before found their way and operated through many independent channels, and become really a Negro Education Trust, with no Negro in their boards nor in their managing office and field work. With the tremendous moneys placed at their disposal for the Negro work by Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Rockefeller and subsidiary contributors, those boards have cut off the support of all Negro schools that would not sacrifice their independent existence and management for the small help offered them, and have diverted most of the money and agencies to Southern white educational work. "You accept our dictation or we will blacklist you," is the attitude of the Negro Education Trust. The Negro should have had proper representation on those boards. The deplorable condition that now obtains may have been thus minimized if not prevented.

As it has become in the larger educational and uplift work for the Negro in the nation, so it has been and is now in the State, church and local educational and charity work for the Negro, or where he is related to the work as a taxpayer or beneficiary. Here in New York, for instance, he has no member of the State, county or city boards of education nor charity organizations. In the hospitals, old folks' homes and orphanages maintained for him exclusively by private charity he has been given a limited representation on the managing boards and responsible working force, and is denied for the most part the advantages of such institutions other than charity's "crust of bread and a place to sleep," as Dunbar wailed it. The interns, trained nurses and clerks are for the most part white. This should not be so now in New York or other Eastern and Western States.

When we do have a competent person in a responsible position in one of the institutions or organizations every possible thing is done to discredit and oust him. Take the case of Miss Campbell, the capable probation officer of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes; her resignation has been accepted to take effect July 1, but the Negroes of New York City should at once raise the small sum of $1,000 necessary to continue her in the work.

We should have representation upon the school boards of every State, county and city where we are ten or more per cent. of the school population, and upon every philanthropic education and charity board working in whole or in part for Negro education and uplift. We shall get what we are entitled to when we begin in earnest to contend for it and continue to work for it. That is the way we got and have mixed public schools in New York State, as well as mixed principals and pupils of public schools.

STUDENTS EARN $1,852,579

Dean Johnson Issues Report for N. Y. U. School of Commerce.

Dean Joseph French Johnson, of the School of Commerce of New York University, yesterday issued a report showing that the average earnings of the students in the school are sufficient to support them while attending the university. 9-7-13 N.Y. Volume

According to the report, the students' salaries increase about 50 per cent during the three years of the course in the School of Commerce. The dean points out that this fiscal increase in the value of the students from the time they enter the school until the year of their graduation is a concrete indication of the practical instruction given at the university.

"While the students devoted about forty hours a week in the occupations afforded by employers in this city," the dean said, "they spent over nine hours a week in the classrooms and about eleven hours preparing for classroom work. The business activities in which they were engaged covered a wide range. The major part of the students were employed in clerical, bookkeeping and accounting positions, and a small percentage were engaged as stenographers, salesmen, teachers and managers of business concerns. Some were employed as statisticians, credit and advertising men.

"The lowest salary reported by a student was $50 a month for statistical work. The highest salary was $350 a month for acting as a manager and cashier.

"Our students are earning an aggregate salary of $1,852,579 80. There are 1,805 students holding positions while attending the school. This number comprises almost all of the student body. Their average earnings are $85 53 a month for each student. This is equal to $1,026 36 a year for each student."

Compulsory Education

The queerness and contrariness of some white folk is enough to give a prize fighter hysterics. Now the question of compulsory education which is being agitated and advocated for Petersburg hangs fire because of the bare fact that in event such a law is passed Negroes too will be forced to educate their children. The very men who are opposed to such a law for the above reason would, we warrant, if questioned as to whether Negroes are made better citizens, more desirable neighbors and more efficient workers because of education, would nine times out of ten, unhesitatingly answer in the affirmative. Yet instead of favoring the passage of a law designed to make both, the Negro and the white man, better citizens and of greater economic and moral value to the community, they prefer to keep hundreds of very young white children who should be in schools, at work and consequently in illiteracy, for fear of forcing Negro parents to educate their children.

This is cutting of one's nose to spite the face with a vengeance. Such prejudice borders on the pathetic, and makes us some time wonder if all the white folk are going crazy. However, there are an exceptional few, and prominent among these is our esteemed white contemporary, the Petersburg Index-Appeal. This newspaper has been editorially advocating the passage of such a measure for some time past, realizing that nine-tenths of the criminals and trouble breeders in the

community, are divided more or less equally between white and black illiterates. The backward reasoning of those who oppose such a law is apparent. Rather than force the few short-sighted Negro parents who fail to realize the value and advantage of education to send their children to school, they are willing to keep twice that number of white children ignorant and at work in the cigarette and cotton factories. Ye gods, what folly!

CHICAGOANS PRAISE TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Educators, Returning From Visit to Negro School Founded by Booker T. Washington, Speak of Benefits.

"GRADUATES ARE AIDING RACE"

University of Chicago Head and Northwestern University Dean Say Education of Black Man Is Gain to South.

Messages of good hope for the negro race were brought back to Chicago yesterday by visitors to the Tuskegee institute.

Only the bright side of the negro problem could be seen by Dean Holgate of Northwestern University and Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, president of the University of Chicago, who were members of the party that visited Booker T. Washington's institution in Alabama. The party numbered forty-two, and made the trip at the invitation of Julius Rosenwald.

Dean Holgate on his return commented on the magnitude of the negro school, its usefulness and its ideals.

"The aim of the institute," he said, "seems to be to develop the American negroes as a race and give them such training as they will be able to use in their ordinary occupations."

That the negro men of the South are learning an appreciation of the wholesome and that the negro women are learning to create the wholesome in the homes they are establishing was the report of President Judson. The school itself, he said, contributes largely to the betterment of the black race in the South.

EFFECT OF GRADUATES.

"Graduates of this school undoubtedly have a far-reaching effect upon the lives of their home and town associates," Dr. Judson explained. "This influence is for good. The negro men and women find that their friends, these industrial school graduates, have established themselves in better, cleaner and more wholesome homes; they see that these educated members of their race possess a higher standard of living than they. A spirit of emulation thus is set up in all parts of the South. The result is that the negro population gradually is purging itself of its characteristic faults."

The band of educators that visited the school left primarily with the intention of learning something that could be applied to the schools of Chicago, and especially something that might be useful in the establishment and management of the proposed vocational school system. But the largest value of the trip was not found in this feature, Dr. Judson believes, for conditions not applicable to Chicago exist in the Southern school.

"But we learned much of value in the changing status of the negro," he told. "We learned what the industrial training of this race is accomplishing—not alone for itself but for the entire country as well.

WANTS ARE FEW.

"The black man naturally has few wants. Under old conditions he was content to live in a hovel. A single filthy room usually answered the requirements of home for himself and family. Under the old conditions the negro did not wish to become an efficient worker. Industrial training has changed all this. The graduate of such a school as the one we visited has higher wants and a high competency in the attainment of those wants.

"Each boy in the school is required to study some trade. Besides he must study a rudimentary cultural course. Each girl also must study some trade and in addition must learn something of domestic science. The girls become good home makers; the men good home wanters."

On the education of the negro in a purely cultural line, Dr. Judson expressed some doubt.

"I do not believe in teaching the negro race Greek and the classics," he said. "This raises him above the cultural stratum of his fellows and accomplishes little."

Fifteen hundred boys and girls are students in the institute. Of this number 80 per cent, the visitors learned, returned to their home communities and entered upon efficient lives.

SCHOOLS AIDING SOUTH.

"The South needs a skilled working class and it is getting it through the production of the negro industrial schools," Dr. Judson went on. "One of the most interesting courses offered in the school we visited is that of nursing. The girls who are taking this course are turned out proficient, and they carry back to their people ideals of sanitation and cleanliness that never have been known to them before."

Of the arrangement of the studies, much can be learned, the visitors believe, by the Northern schools. Half of the time is spent by the students in the classrooms and half in the workshops. Their classroom work, too, is made applicable to the trade they are learning.

"I visited a class in geometry," the president said. "The boys in this class were learning the trade of carpentry. Instead of a recitation consisting of abstract work on the blackboard the boys were required to construct out of wood a modern arch to be the support of a stairway of given proportions. This, to my mind, is a more sensible way of teaching this subject than the way in which it was taught to me."

And the South is learning to appreciate its new race of negroes.

LEARNING IS APPRECIATED.

"I made inquiries in a number of cities in the section and I found a universal thankfulness on the part of the white population for the changing conditions that have been wrought within the econonic social and moral lives of the negroes through the work of the negro industrial schools."

Dean Holgate said that until his visit to Tuskegee he had had no conception of what it really had accomplished or any adequate idea of its magnitude.

"The institute," he said, "is now about thirty years old, and has been developed entirely through the activity and energy of Booker T. Washington. There are about 1,500 students on the grounds, about 1,000 men and 500 women, most of them being cared for in dormitories [illegible] their own homes in the town of Tuskegee.

"The magnitude of the place was a surprise to me. I had no conception of what had really been accomplished in the thirty years, my only information coming from printed reports and the verbal statements of Mr. Washington, and these, it appears, have always been conservative.

"The institution is distinctly industrial in its work and training. The students are divided into three groups, one attending classes Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and working on the farm or in the shops on the other three days of the week; the second group attending classes Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, while the third group, made up of those who are without means to pay for board and tuition, work on the farm and in the shops six days in the week and attend classes in the evenings.

TEACHERS ARE PRAISED.

"The institute has a very fine corps of teachers, all colored, many of them graduates of Northern state universities or of other Northern colleges. The teacher of botany, for instance, is a graduate of Iowa State Agricultural college, who has been in the institute for sixteen years. The head of the department of architecture holds a master's degree from the University of Illinois, while one of the teachers of English is a recent graduate of Radcliffe college.

"I was struck with the practical turn given to all of the instruction. The farm and the dairy are operated entirely by students under the guidance of well-trained heads of departments.

"The buildings, some of which would do credit to any college campus, have been erected almost entirely by the persons on the ground, and practically all of the implements used are of their own manufacture. The students are earnest and orderly. They carry themselves well about the grounds and seem to be intent on the business in hand. I believe that the work of the institute will have a lasting effect on the negro race in Southern states. Instead of attempting to train the negro to be a member of a mixed society there is an evident effort on the part of Mr. Washington and his teachers to impress on the young people that they belong to a distinct race and their social and other relations will best be developed among themselves.

RACE PLACE TAUGHT.

"Much is said in the South about the negro keeping his proper place, but I saw nothing in the teaching of the Tuskegee institute which would influence him to get out of that place. The aim seems rather to be to create for him a useful place among his own people and to develop within the negro race a life which will be attractive to him.

"The negroes are encouraged to buy farms and give their attention to stock raising and gardening; or, if they go into the cities, to develop trades in which they can be masters rather than simply the servants of the white people.

"We were particularly fortunate in being present at the opening of a new hospital intended to care for the students of the institute and colored people outside, as they may care to use it. The addresses delivered at the opening of the hospital would do credit to any similar occasion. Dr. McKinney, who is in charge, gave a brief history of the development of the hospital and its work, and one of the graduate nurses, trained in the institute, spoke of the occupation and attainments of all the nurses who had gone out from that school. From her statement it would appear that they are rendering valuable services all through the South. An address was also delivered by Dr. Hall of the Provident hospital in Chicago.

LOCATION OF SCHOOL.

"Tuskegee is a town of perhaps 3,000 inhabitants about forty miles east of Montgomery, Ala. The institute lies outside the town and has little connection with it except as it may supply the town with farm and garden produce. The life of the town is quite independent of the institute.

"On the way to Tuskegee the party visited a small school for negro children at Mount Meigs, about sixteen miles from Montgomery. This school, perhaps, is more nearly typical of negro schools in the South than is Tuskegee, since Tuskegee has far outstripped any of them in its growth and development. The Mount Meigs school is conducted by Miss Cornelia Bowen, a graduate of Tuskegee, and is attended by negro children from a radius of about six miles. It also gives particular attention to industrial work.

"On our return from Tuskegee our party was entertained by the Business Men's League of Montgomery, and together with a party from Boston and New York was given a dinner at the Exchange hotel, followed by an address in the High School building by Seth Low of New York.

"Too much cannot be said of the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Rosenwald in the attention given to their guests. The Chicago party numbered about forty-five persons, who traveled in a special train provided through Mr. Rosenwald's generosity. The whole trip was thoroughly enjoyable. The members returned to Chicago with a much clearer notion of what is being done by the negro race for their own development, with the aid of generous benefactors from the North, and of what the great negro problem of the South really is."

Education - 1913
Discussion, (Movements in Education)

Mountain People Now Swear

ONCE THEY BITTERLY OPPOSED IT

By Young Harris College

By John C. Reese.

"The devil entered this valley for the first time when that bell rang."

That saying is ascribed to a famous old mountain preacher some twenty-six years ago when they planted Young Harris down in Brasstown valley, made famous over a big bit of the globe by Mrs. Corra Harris in her inimitable stories of Pappy Corn—a real personality, if you didn't know it.

It is to the everlasting credit of that stern old evangel of the mountains that some years later he publicly refuted his statement, and paid powerful tribute to that struggling institution and its ever-widening influence.

Seemed Hopelessly Crippled.

Some two years ago fire swept the plant, and Young Harris seemed hopelessly crippled. But some folk out in the big world, far from the mountain-rimmed confines of the valley in the fastnesses of the north Georgia hills, knew what it had done, what it was doing. So some brave souls began the slow, hard work of rehabilitation.

These mountain people are not rich by any means. Many wring sustenance from the hills and valleys with heart and back-breaking toil. But they said, "You raise $4,000 and we'll raise a like sum. We can't lost Young Harris. It means too much to us and our children."

And they are making good their part of it.

Not long since a trip to this secluded place was made with some reluctance, it must be confessed. The founder of Young Harris, if he had in mind getting far from the beaten tracks of things, obtained his purpose beyond any question. You must leave Atlanta in the afternoon and go to Murphy, N. C., where you arrive at 11 o'clock at night. And, by the way, this is assuredly a modern little city they have set here amid the solemn grandeur of uprearing mountain ranges. Electric lights, well-paved streets, as fine school buildings as you will see in Atlanta and a general air of thrift and prosperity. And Murphy boasts only 1,200 population.

Charley Corn will drive you next morning in the crisp coolness of the morning, with the air heady as wine and the glory of hills everywhere, along the beautiful Hiawasee river for 7 miles. Crossing a modern iron bridge you go up hills and down into little valleys, the scene ever shifting and changing as you drink it in.

Near Destination Now.

Pretty soon Charley Corn tells you that you are back in Georgia, and that it is only 5 miles now to your destination. Then you slowly climb a steep hill, and as you rise to the summit you look down into Brasstown valley at last, spreading like a dream valley among the encircling hills, and nestling far below is Young Harris.

Charley Corn will tell you as you go down into the valley that they first started to locate the school 2 miles away, but the inhabitants objected so vigorously that they moved to the valley.

"Some of them old chaps said the youngsters would break up the hen nests," Charley tells you laughingly. "But the people in the mountains now swear by Young Harris, and think it is the greatest school in the world. I guess maybe it is to them, at any rate."

When Judge Young L. G. Harris, of Athens, made possible this institution twenty-six years ago it began with seven pupils and mighty little equipment. Now it has 500, and is limited only because the facilities will not accommodate more.

And the spirit of it! That is the thing that catches, holds, thrills you at the outset. A young mountain woman perhaps expressed more powerfully than anyone else ever has the dominant spirit of the school.

Came to Get Education.

"How do you like it here?" she was asked.

"I didn't come here to be pleased or displeased. I came here to work and study and get an education," she replied.

Incredible are the sacrifices made to get to and through Young Harris. No finer manhood and womanhood is to be found than you will see here—sturdy, purposeful, determined, self-sacrificing—working with unbelievable ardor and intent to lift the ban of ignorance. As a cure for worldly-tired people, a visit here would work miracles.

One mother came with her eight children. She cooks in the schools and the children help at various duties. And they are absorbing amazingly. Some day those sturdy boys and girls are going to repay that Spartan mother manyfold for her sacrifices.

A man 27 years of age came one day and said he wanted an education. He failed to make the third grade, but he plugged away, and now he is in the junior year. The world is going to hear something about him some of these days.

They will tell you stories of sacrifice and hardships to tighten the chords in your throat and make the glory of the mountains dim through mists. A lad came there years ago, a tiny tad, an orphan, with a sister living in the north, his only near relative. The head of the school kept the boy and fed him. The sister was supposed to supply the clothing he needed.

Noted Gleam of White.

One day when the frost had hardened the ground—and it gets cold there in the mountains—the president watching the boy trudging along noted the gleam of white as he lifted his feet.

"Come here, son," he said. The boy came obediently, and when the president told him to lift his foot, he saw the boy's bare feet, the soles of his shoes gone.

"Why didn't you tell me, my boy, that you were shoeless?"

"Oh, sir," said the boy, "you've done so much for me I didn't think it right to let you buy me shoes. Sister has just forgot to send me any."

That boy is today one of the rising young lawyers in a Georgia city. You'd know him if his name was called. Such instances could be multiplied, for of such is Young Harris' history made up.

Some pretty big men in Georgia are proud to claim this school as their alma mater. Herschel White, author of the present educational act; Henry Fullbright, of Burke; Fred Booker, of Wilkes; fully one-fourth of the ministers in the north Georgia conference, and many in the south Georgia conference are in this number.

No Denominational Lines.

Young Harris is a Methodist institution, but it draws no denominational lines. Any boy or girl who comes and has pluck can get in. All who intend following the ministry or becoming missionaries are educated free.

Rev. Joseph A Sharp, the president, is the right man in the right place. His heart and soul are wrapped up in this work, and he is a rarely beloved man there among the students and the people.

Without solicitation, perhaps without the knowledge of any connected with the school, this voluntary tribute is made to it. It is playing its great part in educating the future men and women of the mountains and lifting that long-standing indictment of ignorance standing against us.

More power and greater sinews to it!

Education — Industrial

SCHOOL AT BORDENTOWN ENDS GOOD YEARS WORK

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. 9-25-13

Bordentown, N. J., Sept. 24—The sixteenth annual commencement of the Manual Training and Industrial School for Colored Youth, James M. Gregory, principal, was held August 28, with a splendid program by the students.

The following students were granted industrial certificates, besides diplomas in the regular course: Dressmaking—Lena M. Mathews, Harrie B. Reed, Luella L. Jones, Marian B. Allen, Marceline M. Tucker, Blanche K. Lee. Cookery—Sadie E. Wright, Luella L. Jones. Domestic Art—Phillis C. Ridings, Blanche K. Lee, Belle M. Farmer. Dairying—Marian B. Allen, Madeline M. Tucker, Harriet S. Reed. Agriculture—Andrew I. Woodlyn. Horticulture—Harrison J. Delaney. Carpentry—Quincy Jones.

School Trustees Meet. 9-13-13

The trustees of the West Alabama Agricultural and Industrial School, of which Arthur W. Mitchell is principal and founder, met in the office of the Evening Post building, Friday, March 7. From the report made by the principal it was shown that remarkable progress has been made during the past year. The assets of the school total $28,000, with liabilities amounting to only $1,140. Although the school is only four years old, it is now educating about four hundred young people. The report showed that in the night school, which has an enrollment of sixty, two of the pastors of nearby churches are receiving instruction.

The Mother's Club and Farmer's Institute are auxiliaries of the school and are doing much in the way of eliminating conditions inherited from slavery.

The object of the meeting in New York City was not only to show through the trustees, what is being done in this remote black-belt district but to interest in a financial and substantial way New York philanthropists. The largest donors of the institution are white neighbors of Southern birth. Not only has one generous white man, Hon. J. H. Pinson, given four hundred acres, as a site for the school, but he has been most active in soliciting funds among his fellow bankers in the State of Alabama.

The institution is training the head, hand and heart of the Negro youth and promises to be one of the greatest of its kind.

Institutions 1-5-13

ATLANTA NORMAL PLANS TO GIVE STUDENTS WORK

Ahe Atlanta Normal and Industrial Institute is planning through a few white friends interested in work education to enlarge that phase of the school by opening a laundry and other places for trades which will aid girls and boys who must work their way to help themselves when school opens September 24.

W. O. Foote has inspected the property and highly commends it and commends the school and its principal. Mrs. T. B. Blackstone and Miss Christena Arbuckle have sent their checks to aid in getting the plant in shape.

Richard D. Stinson has just had a six weeks' trip in the interest of the school and he says while their burdens are numerous and the school is much in need of funds to pay off pressing debts, the signs and promises of the future are very good indeed. He is planning for 350 pupils next term if accommodation and work can be given them. He says the salvation of the negro race depends on building up an honest and pure home, learning how to do something well with their hands and trained up well along religious lines, whatever may be said to the contrary.

White Citizen Makes Plea for Colored School.

To the Editor of THE AGE:

The State Industrial School for Colored People, located at Winston-Salem, N. C., is doing a great work for the Negro race. Educating and elevating the colored people to good citizenship is not a local matter, but a national one. It is positively the only solution of the race problem. The influence of the school for good is beyond calculation; the proof of this fact is seen in the blotting out all race friction in the community in which it is located.

The institution is not an experiment, but a splendid reality, being as important as any in the entire South for colored people, save perhaps only Hampton or Tuskegee. The lands, buildings, appliances, etc., cost about $50,000. One citizen tendered the trustees $5,000, provided they would raise the same amount for a hospital for the sick and where colored girls could be educated for trained nurses. His offer was accepted and a splendid hospital has been built. The students of the school did much toward its erection.

The State Legislature, seeing the good influence of the school throughout the State, offered the trustees $12,000, provided they would raise the same amount. They must have outside aid to meet this offer, as they have taxed themselves to the limit to bring the plant up to its present state of development. The State has generously advanced much money for the school, and gives a liberal amount yearly toward its running expenses.

If each reader of this article will slip even 25 cents or more in an envelope and mail it to Mr. Wm. A. Blair, vice-president of the People's National Bank, at Winston-Salem, N. C., who is acting treasurer of the school, the trustees will raise their $12,000 and meet the same amount from the State, and thus, with $24,000 cash in hand for building material, they can very greatly increase the plant, as the students will do much of the construction work themselves.

The small sum of 25 cents or more will be easy for each reader of this paper to send, and will mean much to the struggling colored people of the South.

The writer of this article is a native of North Carolina, and now a business man of New York City, and has just visited the school, and verifies the above facts.

J. P. RAWLEY.

922 Broadway, New York City.

A PINEY WOODS SCHOOL.

Jackson Daily News 1/20/13

Some Good Work Is Being Done Among Negro Youths.

A country life school near Braxton, Miss., the result of the faith and determination of a young negro, Laurence Jones, has just been granted a charter by the state of Mississippi under the corporate name, "The Piney Woods Country Life School." This gives the institution a legal standing and the right to receive gifts or inheritances.

For the past three years Jones has been quietly at work in the piney woods, literally hewing out a school for country life and teaching his people that the surest happiness and contentment will come to any man who knows how to properly farm forty to eighty acres of land. In this he is leading his people aright. His people are primitive and even in the final analysis the great mass of mankind can have health and happiness only in proportion that they live in harmony with primitive life.

The north blindly believes that the southern people are bitterly against the education of the negro. With the south it is simply a question of the right kind of an education. The millions of negroes of the south live in the country districts and as a country people they should be trained. It is best for them, best for the white man.

Therefore when a man with a real and tangible vision like Laurence Jones comes along and sets about in a practical way improving the country life of his people, he has the superlative appreciation and endorsement of the best white people of the commonwealth. This is attested by the fact that amng the charter members are the names of Major R. W. Millsaps, one of the foremost citizens of the south, Mr. Wiley P. Mangum, a prominent citizen of the younger generation and the Hon. R. F. Everett, a pioneer of the piney woods.

Another interesting feature in connection with this movement is the other charter members. In contrast to young Jones is Uncle Ed Taylor, an exslave well known for his common sense and thrift, Mr. D. J. Harris of the Harris Trust and Savings Co., and Capt. Asa Turner, a pioneer in the state of Iowa.

Prophetic indeed is it for the south and the negro when such men group themselves together in a movement which can best be understood by quoting an article from the charter:

"The cost of education shall, as far as practicable, be reduced to the lowest point consistent with the efficient operation of said school and every reasonable effort shall be made to bring education for country life within the ability of the poorer classes of the 'Black Belt.'"

If in three short years this young negro, less than thirty years of age, has won the respect and confidence of his white neighbors, prominent white citizens of the state, and has accumulated property for the education of his people in right directions, valued upward of ten thousand dollars, what a blessing it would be if the young negroes of the state instead of drifting into the towns and cities, would follow his example by acquiring land and building a home, in the country where the fullness of life is attainable in all of its aspects.

So long as Jones builds for country life and goes out into the highways and byways and lifts up his people where he finds them, his is the real service.

Wallingford Academy.

400 Meeting Street Charleston, S. C. A Christian School for the industrial, literary, moral and religious training of boys and girls. Fall term begins October 6, 1913. Tuition fee at low rates. Rev. E. Garden, Superintendent

HOLTZCLAW ELECTED PRESIDENT

4-25-13

(Special to the Sun.)

New York, April 22.—At the meeting of the Association of Secondary and Industrial Schools for Colored People, held here last week in the office of Oswald Garrison Villard, the following officers were elected: William H. Holtzclaw, Utica Institute, president; secretary-treasurer, Leslie P. Hill, Manassas, Va.; vice-president Miss Emma Wilson, Myersville, S. C. The next meeting will be held in November.

Fire at Brewer Normal.

Dec 1-23-

Greenwood, S. C., Jan. 21.—One of the main buildings of Brewer Normal School for colored people was completely destroyed last week by fire, which originated on the second floor from a defective flue. The girls and white women teachers, who occupied the building, escaped. The automobile fire truck was soon on the scene but could do nothing with the flames, as the nearest hydrant was 200 yards away and the water pressure was low, the school being located just outside the city limits.

The building and adjoining dining hall were completely destroyed. The fire engine that was later brought out saved the other building. It is estimated that the loss will approach $10,000, partly covered by insurance.

Brewer Normal is supported entirely by Northern interests, and the teaching force, composed of white men and women, comes from the same section. It is believed that a new building will replace the old one in a few months.

Street Manual Training Scholo, Alabama.

Newspaper 12-1873

Emmanuel M. Brown, principal of the Street Manual Training School, Richmond, Va., is [illegible] for the purpose of raising funds for his school. The immediate effort is to raise $2,000 in order to secure a tentative gife of $500 conditioned on that amount being raised. Mr. Brown has been in the city two weeks and reports that he has hopes of accomplishing his object. The school was started in 1908 with 15 pupils, owns 30 acres of land, and has buildings valued at $12,000.

Mr. Brown bears letters of recommendation from some of the white and colored citizens of his community who have known him all his life, besides letters from a number of prominent Northerners who have come in contact with him and learned of the work he is accomplishing. The school is a feeder to Snow Hill Normal and Industrial Institute and to Tuskegee Institute, its students being prepared to make a creditable class at either of these schools when leaving the Street school.

Mr. Brown is stopping at 110 West 133rd street, this city.

Condition of State School Causes Worry.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. 4-1-13

Huntsville, Ala., April 29.—During a period of several months the colored people of Alabama have been considerably disturbed owing to the condition of one of their State schools. This is the school located at Normal, a few miles from Huntsville. The first principal was the late W. H. Councill. The institution is wholly a State affair, but until some years ago it was rather prosperous and useful. Lately, however, a turn backward seems to have been taken. For some inexplainable reason a large part of the faculty who were employed for the entire year has been dismissed. In other cases the salaries promised teachers have not been forthcoming. It is rumored that white trustees receive money for their services. It is even stated that one of the trustees receives a considerable sum for ing as treasurer of the institution, a mere nominal position.

The institution for some reason is running down at the heels every year, and unless something is done to change the present condition of affairs it will soon disappear as a useful factor in the life of the colored people of Alabama. Our people in this section who have hitherto manifested great pride in this institution are considerably stirred up, and i tis earnestly hoped that the trustees and principal will be able to do something to re-establish the institution in the eyes of the people. Many feel that a gross injusetice has been done the teachers in not paying them for work they have done, or in other cases dismiss them before the year's work was closed. Your correspondent has not been able as yet to discover just where the fault is.

NEW PRINCIPAL FOR CHENEY INSTITUTE

Philadelphia, Pa., June 26.—An important meeting of the trustees of the Cheney Normal and Industrial Institute, located at Cheney in this State, was held in Philadelphia this week. The purpose of the meeting was to select a principal for the Cheney school to succeed Hugh M. Browne, who has resigned. It is said that the position pays a salary of over $2400 a year. The board, which is composed wholly of Philadelphia people, invited Dr. Booker T. Washington to meet with it and advise with it concerning the proper person to fill the position of principal, but it is not known yet to whom the position will be offered.

June 26 1913 Atlanta Ga

The Cannonville Industrial School Burns Down

31/13

Nothing since the founding of the school has brought greater sorrow to the people of the community and the I. B. O. than the complete destruction by fire on Tuesday, February 25th.

Teachers and students escaped without injury.

The loss is total, with no insurance.

We ask every man, woman and child to help us rebuild this institution that has done much to uplift young men and women. Address

J. H. O'NEAL, Principal.

Cannonville, Ga., P. O. Gabbettville, Ga.

STANDARDIZING THE NEGRO SCHOOLS

The problem of how to support the growing number of Negro schools received very practical attention at the second conference of Negro Industrial and Secondary Schools held in New York last month. At the first conference, in April, a committee was appointed to work out some definite program of organized co-operation.

The Survey 12-13-13

The first conference owed its origin to the fact that the financial support for many of the smaller Negro schools is very inadequate. The old method of getting money by house-to-house solicitation, by haphazard appeals from pulpit or press, and by correspondence, is rapidly breaking down. School after school reports that the finding of money even for the most urgent needs is exceedingly difficult. Some reasons for this are plain. Schools have multiplied rapidly. The circle of interested people in each northern community to which appeals are made is limited, and not enough work is being done to create new circles. Furthermore, some institutions have no course of study meriting the name, and are slack in business administration. This, of course, has reacted against all the schools as a group. Finally, fraudulent agents have at times greatly hurt the cause.

The recommendations of the committee, adopted by the conference, are:

To lay out in as definite a form as the complex circumstances of the schools will permit, a program of academic and industrial work and study, which shall constitute a minimum standard for all schools belonging to the association.

To have the result of this program thoroughly and systematically tested.

To introduce and have certified in all the associated schools thoroughly approved systems of accounting for funds.

To take counsel as to the wisest spending of money with particular regard to possible group or associate purchasing of stock supplies.

To discourage the starting of new schools unless there is obvious need for such schools, and unless they have a responsible assurance of support.

To discourage the duplication of school work in any single community where there are more schools than the available money or talent can support, and where two poor institutions might [illegible] to make one [illegible]

[illegible] ing funds and of arousing sustaining public interest in Negro education.

To make known more generally the needs of these schools, not only to the public at large, but to the great educational boards, funds and foundations.

To hold regular meetings for systematic study of all the problems above mentioned.

To establish at once in New York city a central office from which the whole enterprise may be directed.

The importance of the central office of the association was emphasized by Oswald Garrison Villard, of New York, who promised help in securing one. Clarence H. Kelsey, president of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, offered one-fourth of the $3,000 needed to cover the first year's expenses.

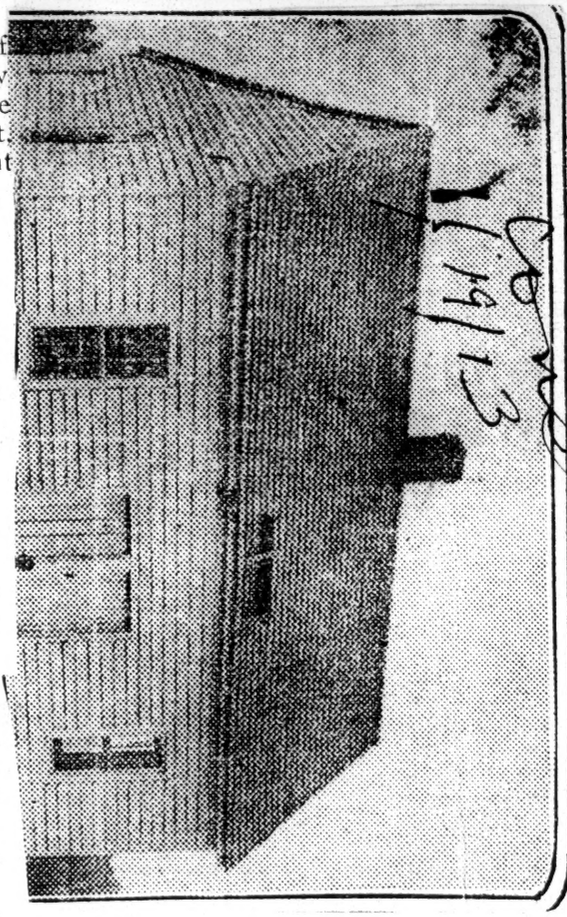
This office will be a clearing house. It will gather, and keep for public inspection, exact information about Negro schools throughout the country, supervise examinations, and direct publicity and research. It will organize money raising campaigns on a scientific basis. It will also study and experiment in co-operative purchasing of supplies.

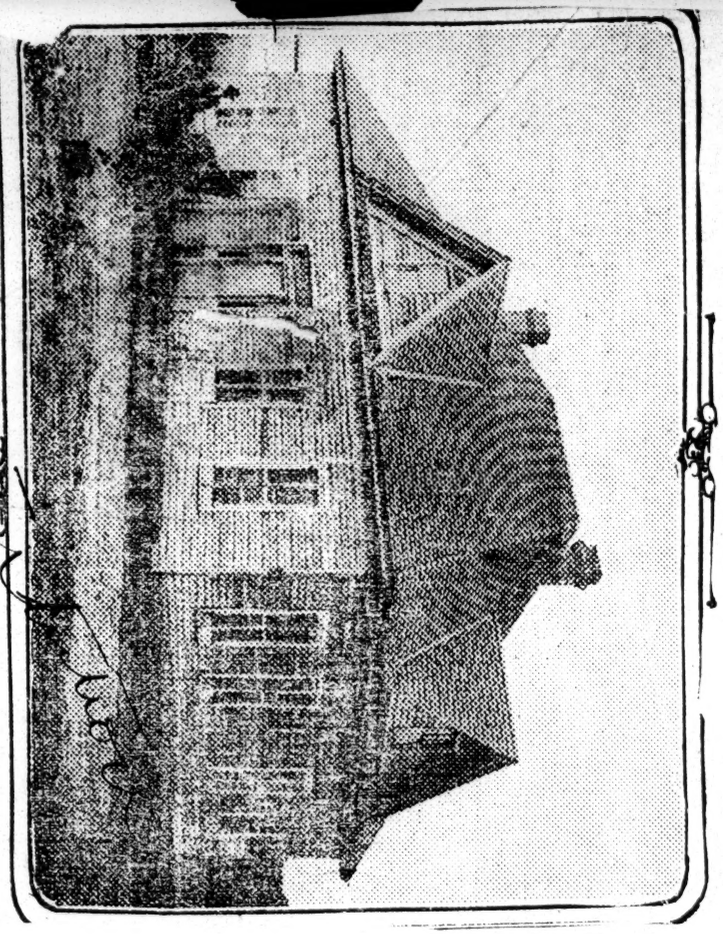
With a permanent organization effected, the next conference, to hear reports on what the New York office has accomplished, will be held next March. Pres. James H. Dillard of the Jeanes and Slater funds, stated that he considered the organization of this association one of the most important forward steps that has ever been taken in the cause of Negro education.

The Mobile Advocate 11/9/12. Mobile Ala.

8:30 P. M. Lecture, "The Progressive Farmer, Prof. Wm Johnson, Principal of Mobile Sunlight Academy.

Mobile





EX-SLAVE ESTABLISHES SCHOOL AS ALEX. STEPHENS MEMORIAL

Two buildings dedicated as industrial school for negroes by a former slave in memory of his master, Alexander Stephens.

None of the schools which have been started by negroes themselves to help their race has a more interesting inspiration than that at Sparta, Ga., founded by Linton Stephens Ingraham, whose father was one of the slaves of the Stephens family. Ingraham as a youth was attached to the household of the late Alexander Stephens.

He has established the school as a memorial to the Stephens family, and its purpose is to teach the negroes of the vicinity to earn an honest living through industrial activity.

In addition to academic work, the boys are taught practical farming and useful trades, and the girls are being taught cooking, sewing and general housework.

The quarters are as yet small, the dormitory and kitchen being a one-story frame house built on the simplest lines, while the schoolhouse and chapel are in an adjoining building. Both buildings need enlargement, and better equipment, for which the founder of the school asks assistance, the necessary sum required being $1,500.

Contributions have been made to the school by friends, north and south. The president of the Bank of Sparta is one of the trustees and directors of the institution.

3/1/13

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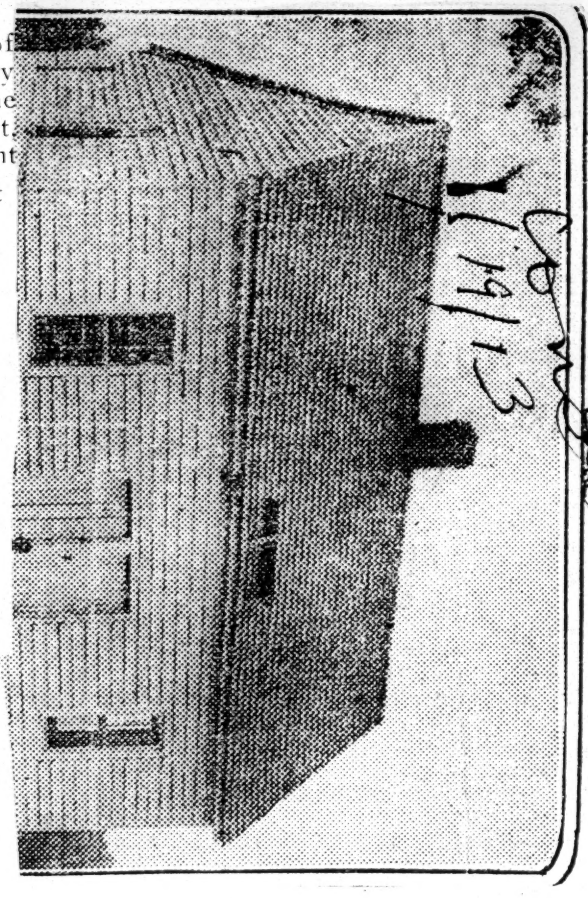

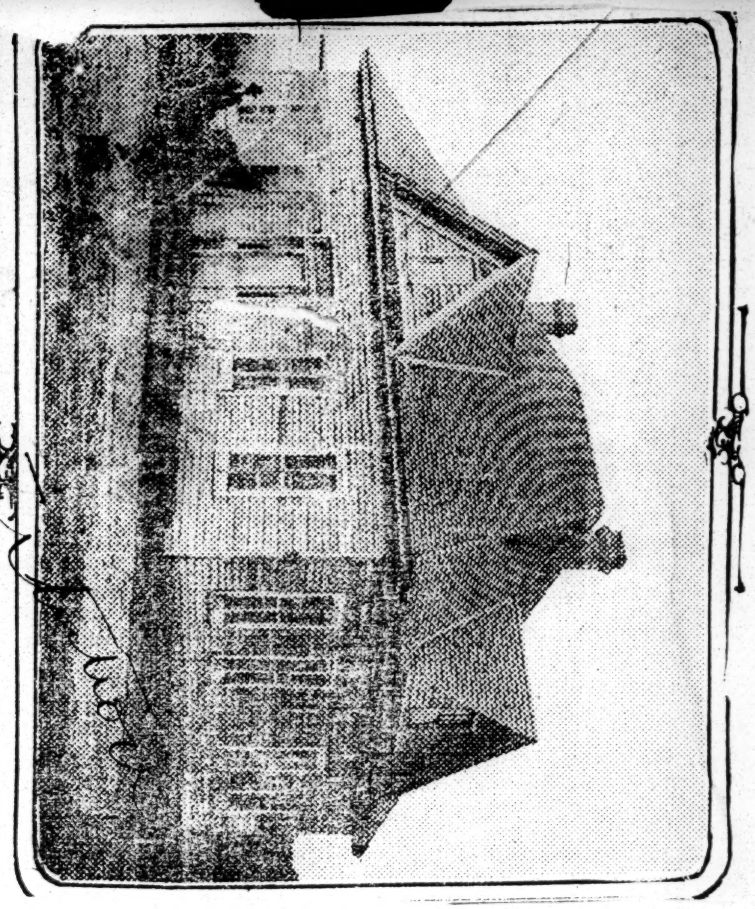

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Education - 1913
Libraries.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

GREENSBORO, N. C., August 5.—The colored people of Greensboro are happy over the fact that they are soon to have a Carnegie Library. Mr. Carnegie has given $10,000 for the erection of a building and the city has appropriated $1,000 for its maintenance. It is hoped that the trustees will not be long in finding a suitable site for the library.

Prof. J. H. Bluford, head of the Agri-

LIBRARY TO BE DEDICATED.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Houston, Tex., Feb. 25.—Elaborate preparations are being made for the dedication of the new Carnegie library for colored people, which takes place next Tuesday. The building cost $150,000. Sidney Pittman is the architect.

Dallas Texas News 2/28/13

The Negro side of Houston is now all in a flutter of justifiable pride over the completion of their own Carnegie library, which will be dedicated on the 4th of March. It has cost Mr Carnegie $150,000, the colored people of the city paid for the well-located lot $1,500.00, and the city government as a condition, required by the donor of the building, allows from now on an annual appropriation of $1,500 for its maintenance, besides giving from the Houston white "Carnegie" several hundred duplicate volumes. Houston and all the balance of us away off up here in North Texas, are additionally proud of the fact that all the architectural plans and the supervision of this building of beautiful Grecian design, is the work of W. Sydney Pittman, of Washington, D. C., who is the most prominent Negro in his chosen sphere of labor in America. Mr. Pittman is a son-in-law of Dr. Booker T. Washington, and with his family, is now making his home among us here in Dallas. He is a young man of fine Christian calibre, whose creed seems to run like that of another young man of the race who used to live in Alabama. He thus made his profession of faith some years ago:

"First: I believe in God. Second: I believe in myself."

A creed like that also becomes every young man of whatever race.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY AT HOUSTON DEDICATED

Fully One Thousand Persons Attend the Dedication Exercises

ERECTED FOR NEGRO CITIZENS

New Building a Beautiful Structure - Built Jointly by Negroes of Houston and Carnegie Library Association.

4-24-13

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

HOUSTON, Tex., April 23.—Houston has the second Carnegie Library in the United States erected expressly for Negroes. It was dedicated recently with elaborate exercises before fully 1,000 persons.

The library was built jointly by the Negroes of Houston and the Andrew Carnegie Library Association. The Negro citizens paid for the site on which the handsome two-story brick structure stands, and it was though them that it was built.

The city government has passed an ordinance whereby $1,500 per year will be given to the upkeep of the library, which now contains more than 3,000 volumes, many of which are valuable reference works. These have been accumulated during the past four years in which this Negro library was conducted as a distinct branch of the Carnegie Library.

The new building is distinctly a beautiful edifice. It was designed by Sidney Pittman, who is a son-in-law Booker T. Washington. In the ba ment of the building is an auditori with ample dressing rooms and wit large stage. It is intended that this s be used as a common gathering for lectures by educators and amusement purposes. The library the second floor. It is comprise reading room, tastily decorated ished, and several book rooms alcoves for those of a studiou

The opening address at th tion exercises was made by J who was master of ceremonies. He e tended thanks to the St, James Lodge, No. 6, of the U. B. F., saying that it was partly due to them that the library was a reality and no longer a dream. He also expressed the appreciation of the Negro citizens of Houston for the interest taken by Emmett J. Scott of Tuskegee Institute, who took an active part in persuading Andrew Carnegie to donate the funds that made the building possible. Expressions of appreciation were also accorded Mayor H. Baldwin Rice and the Commissioners.

Mr. Bell was followed by E. O. Smith, who gave a brief history of the movement to provide the Negro citizens with a library Other speakers were P. W. Horn, superintendent of the Houston Public Schools; Miss Julia Ideson, librarian of the white Carnegie library; L. C. Anderson, superintendent of the colored schools of Austin, George W. Moore, president of Tillotson College, Austin; R. M. Loving of the Sam Houston College, Austin, and W. Sidney Pitman.

A telegram from Emmett J. Scott was read by Mr. Bell, which follows:

J. H. Bell, Chairman Library Committee:

I send you and the loyal workers who have co-operated to secure the branch Carnegie Library for the Negro people of Houston my warmest and most cordial congratulations. I beg to express through you to those assembled on your dedication day the hope that the library may be made of the greatest possible service in the life of our people in that great and enterprising city.

(Signed) EMMETT J. SCOTT.

Many of the prominent white citizens were seated on the platform during the dedication exercises.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 2

Money for Negro Schools.

STATE LAW DENIES 3 ADEQUATE EDUCATION

—ABERCROMBIE.

Monte Ad Vert

Congressman-at-Large Points Out Changes Needed in Alabama

LOCAL SCHOOL TAX URGED

New Methods for Obtaining Additional Revenue Suggested to Teachers

Local taxation, income taxation, inheritance tax, Federal appropriation and compulsory attendance, were methods suggested by Congressman John W. Abercrombie, in his address at the morning session of the Alabama Educational Association Friday, for the betterment of educational conditions in Alabama.

"The right of self-government is a principle for which the people of Alabama have always contended," he said, "yet in the matter of providing adequate education for their children it is a right which the fundamental law denies them.

"A comparative study of the public school system of the forty-eight States, recently issued by the Russell Sage Foundation upon statistics for the year 1910, most of which were gathered by the National Bureau of Education, classes Alabama thirty-fifth in the total of school revenues, thirty-seventh in the average salary paid to teachers, forty-third in the amount expended per child per day, forty-third in the average number of days schools were kept open, forty-fourth in the average number of days of attendance by each pupil enrolled, forty-fourth in the average value of school property per child of school age, forty-fifth in the per cent. of the school population enrolled, forty-fifth in the amount expended for schools for each $100 of wealth, forty-sixth in the annual expenditures per child of school age, forty-sixth in the per cent. of population 10 years of age or over unable to read and write, forty-seventh in the average number of days of schooling per child of school age, and forty-eighth in the general efficiency of the school system.

Status Figured by Expense.

"All other things being equal or approximately equal, the educational status of a State in comparison with others is determined by the amount expended per child per year. Measured by this standard, Alabama in the study mentioned is ranged forty-sixth, but because of her very low standing in the other essentials of enrollment, average attendance, length of term and material equipment, her system is classed forty-eighth in general efficiency.

"Of the forty-seven other States, only three, Louisiana, North Carolina and South Carolina, excel us in white illiteracy; only one, Louisiana, excels us in colored illiteracy; only two, Louisiana and South Carolina, excel us in white and colored illiteracy, while each is reported as surpassing us in the general efficiency of the State school system.

"It is evident that something is radically wrong with our plan of education—that we are neglecting something fundamental. In view of the statistics quoted, is it not clear that the chief weakness of our system is to be found in the grossly inadequate revenues provided for equipment and support?

"In addition to the 3-mill tax fixed by the Constitution, and the supplemental appropriations for the common schools, from which the normal schools also are supported, special State appropriations are made for the University of Alabama, the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, the Alabama Girls' Technical Institute, the Institution for the Deaf and Blind, and reformatory schools for white and colored boys, the district agricultural schools, and for the erection and repair of rural school houses.

All Should be Trained.

"Combining the constitutional levy with the direct and special appropriations, it will be seen that a sum approximating 50 per cent. of the total of taxes raised on real and personal property is used for school purposes. This is as it should be, for the State tax and State appropriations should be sufficient to equalize educational advantages by aiding the poorer communities. It is to the interest of every county that the people of every other county should be properly trained for citizenship.

"Unwise and full of error is the contention that a man is under obligation to provide educational advantages for his own children, and for his own children only. Equally illogical and unwise is this contention when applied to districts, counties and States.

"That the people are willing to tax themselves by counties is shown by the fact that within a brief period most of the counties have levied this tax, notwithstanding the unusual requirement of a three-fifths vote. There exists no good reason for not delegating to counties the power to levy a school tax as large at least as that fixed for the State. In the continued absence of such delegation of power, the cause of education is sure to languish.

"In the opinion of many, the grossest educational imperfection in the Constitution lies in the absence of a provision authorizing districts to levy a supplemental tax for the building and equipment of school houses, and for the general support of schools. This defect has existed in each of our constitutions, and to that fact must be attributed the chief cause of the State's failure to make greater progress in education.

"The poll tax provision of the Constitution could be improved. There are too many exemptions. Since the entire tax goes to the schools, there is no good reason why anybody within the age limit who is able to pay should be relieved of payment. If certain people should receive compensation for certain public services, let them be paid from a fund provided for the purpose. Do not tax the schools of the children for such expenditures.

"In a democracy all people qualified by intelligence and character should be not only permitted, but also encouraged, even urged, to vote; and I would by no means exclude the women from the term 'all people.'

"If there is no sex in taxation, no sex in legal punishment, no sex in business or industry, no sex in education or religion, why have sex in the ballot? Why not make intelligence, rather than sex, the supreme test of citizenship?

"But it matters not what we may have in the way of material equipment and revenues for support, our public school system will never attain to the highest degree of efficiency until every parent is required by law to send his children to school an adequate length of time in each year. If it is the State's duty to provide schools, equally it is the State's duty to see that its children atend the schools.

"Shall the State sacrifice the citizen and endanger its own efficiency and stability by permitting its children, through the neglect or cupidity of unnatural parents, or through the avarice and inhumanity of grasping corporations, to grow into manhood and womanhood dwarfed in body, mind and soul? Such a policy is nthing less than social and governmental suicide.

"If there be a matter of supremest importance to Alabama just now—one that overshadows all others, even the regulation of railroads and the abatement of the liquor traffic—that matter is the establishment and maintenance of an adequately supported, efficiently administered, free public school system—a system which will guarantee to every child, poor and rich, white and black, city and country, native and foreign-born, such training of head and hand and heart as will fit for intelligent, independent and patriotic citizenship, and as will qualify for successful effort in the domain of everyday life.

"This should be our educational policy; this our educational ideal."

LOCAL TAXATION IS URGED IN WILLINGHAM'S ADDRESS

State Superintendent of Education Urges Compulsory

Education for Alabama

Monte Advert

3-24-13

Local taxation for the benefit of schools and compulsory education were the things strongly urged and outlined in an address before the general asembly of the Alabama Educational Association at the Grand Theater last night by Henry J. Willingham, Superintendent of Education. The Superintendent told the teachers that they should regard every candidate who is opposed to local taxation or compulsory education an enemy to the public schools of Alabama.

"Compulsory attendance must be the companion of local taxation," said the speaker. "If it is desirable to maintain a system of public education—and all the States concede that fact—then it is right and fair that each tax payer shall contribute his just amount to the maintenance of the public schools."

Superintendent Willingham told the teachers that their rewards come, not in dollars and cents—though there should be an increase in salaries—but in the consciousness of duty well performed and a knowledge of service this day and the coming generation.

Mr. Willingham's Address.

The address of Mr. Willingham follows:

"Some weeks ago the public was given the privilege of reading a report issued by the Sage Foundation touching educational conditions throughout the United States. The position assigned to Alabama in that report, at the foot of the list, in the comparative efficiency of public school systems, may have led some people to believe that Alabama's public schools contained very few elements worthy of commendation. No conclusion could be further from the facts.

"The paramount purpose in the maintenance of any public school system is the waging of war against ignorance and illiteracy. Our success or failure in that warfare determines the merit or the demerit of our public school system. The United States census of twelve years ago placed Alabama's citizenship above only two States—Louisiana and South Carolina—in the per centage of white illiteracy. The census of two years ago placed Alabama above these two States and also above North Carolina, and on an equality with the State of Kentucky in the per centage of white illiteracy. Evidently we are not holding our own, but our progress is more rapid at least than some of the other States.

Not Satisfied.

"We are by no means satisfied, however, with the rate of progress which we are making, and it is only reasonable to believe that this most unfavorable advertising given the State of Alabama by the nation-wide report of the Sage Foundation will cause our own people to redouble their energies in a determination to make even a more favorable showing at the end of the present ten-year period than we made in the first ten years of the present century. Not content with seeing Alabama given a terrific body-blow by being placed at the foot of the list of States in the comparative weakness of its public school system, a certain Northern magazine has hardly missed a week in the last two months in its continuous effort to heap shame and derision on our people, when the same magazine could find at its doors in the tenements and sweat shops of the city of New York, conditions more deplorable and more deserving of its tears and its commiseration than any actual conditions to be found in the good State of Alabama.

"Thanks to an awakened public sentiment, the people of Alabama appear to be ready at last to take the two steps which, more than all things else, have placed the other States above us, and without which we have absolutely no chance of forging toward the front.

Local Taxation.

"The first of these is local taxation—the other is compulsory attendance. The per centage of public school money raised in this State by counties and districts is smaller, a long way smaller, than that of any other State in the Union. No other State is trying to get along without a local district tax, and scarcely any State is raising so little by a county tax. Unless the schools are kept open for a longer period than five or six months, our people have no fair chance of receiving an education. True, our towns and cities manage in some way through municipal taxes to keep the schools open for nine months. The maintenance, however, of a nine-months' term without the privilege of local taxation even in the cities, is on a most uncertain basis and is, therefore, wholly unsatisfactory. The rural districts, where the terms are little more than half as long as they ought to be, have no possible way of securing supplementary funds for the extension of their terms after the State fund is exhausted.

"The Constitution of Alabama, adopted twelve years ago, was a great improvement on the Constitution of 1875, and contained as many good features and as few bad ones, perhaps, as could be expected by any body of men assembled at that time. That its educational restrictions and inhibitions are a mill-stone to the educational progress of today, however, would be denied by few thoughtful men who have taken the time to make a comparative study of the constitutional privileges allowed in every State except Alabama. It is gratifying, however, to observe the apparent overwhelming public sentiment throughout the State in favor of allowing counties more latitude in the levying of a school tax, and also permitting school districts, when they desire to do so, to levy an additional tax for the special benefit of their own local systems.

Governor Favors Move.

"The Governor of the State, who was an honored member of the last constitutional convention, is an outspoken advocate of allowing the people of every county and of every district the privilege of saying whether they desire to increase by taxation on their own property the State fund for the benefit of their own schools. If the Legislature should be convened in extraordinary session, it is generally believed that such an amendment to our present Constiution would be submitted for ratification by the people at the next regular election.

"Is there any good reason why the voters of a county, or the voters of a school district, should not be given permission to say whether they desire to

raise more money for their own schools? Are the voters in this State so lacking in common sense and intelligence as to be unfit to decide a question which so vitally concerns themselves and their children? No matter how anxious we may be to lengthen the school terms and to build better school houses, our constitution says we shall not vote a penny of school tax by districts, and not more than ten cents on the hundred dollars by counties. When it comes to the management of our public schools, are we incapable of self-government? This association does not allow politics to have any place on its program, nor is it concerned in the candidacy of any man for any office whatever, but the time has now come in Alabama

DIRECTS STATE'S WORK

H. J. WILLINGHAM

when every friend and patron of the public schools will expect the candidates for the Legislature to show as much confidence in the people as the people show in the candidates. Let every candidate who is opposed to local taxation and compulsory education be regarded as an enemy to the public schools of Alabama.

Compulsory Attendance.

"Compulsory attendance must be the companion of local taxation. If it is desirable to maintain a system of public education—and all the States concede that fact—then it is right and fair that each tax payer shall contribute his just amount for the maintenance of the public schools. All the States are committed to some plan of providing by taxation a system of free education for all the people, on the theory of making a wise investment in a more enlightened and a more productive citizenship. Since the States are committed to the theory of requiring property to provide for the education of the people, we cannot escape the conclusion that the people themselves ought to be required to obtain the benefits to be derived from attending the public schools or some other schools of their own choosing.

"School attendance is required throughout the civilized world today, except in Russia and Spain and Turkey and six of the Southern States. How much longer shall we in Alabama be willing to say "Here we rest?" It is gratifying to observe that public sentiment seems to be crystalizing in the demand for a law upon our statute books on the subject of compulsory attendance. God speed the day when it may come. Many thousands of little children in the homes of indifferent parents will live to bless the day which gave them a certainty of receiving a common school education.

Rural School Improvement.

"And speaking of common schools, the present administration of the State Department of Education will be pardoned for emphasizing through every day of its existence the necessity of improving conditions in the public schools to the apparent neglect of remedial measures in behalf of higher education. It is admitted that all our higher institutions could use to advantage additional facilities if they could be provided; but the mere needs of our State institutions are really the direful necessities of our public schools. The schools in the rural sections, especially deserve the devoted interest and most cordial consideration of every patriotic Alabamian. Three-fourths of our children have but little prospect of ever attending any other, while a very large percentage attend no schools at all

"In the early days of the present administration, through the generosity of the general education board, we secured for an indefinite period of years the full time of a strong man as State Supervisor of Rural Schools. Within the past few weeks, through a similar arrangement, we have added the full time of a man highly suitable to the purpose, as State Supervisor of the negro rural schools. With the foundations which are being laid by these two extra employes, without expense to the State, and with the personnel of the State Department of Education devoted most earnestly and almost exclusively toward promoting the betterment of the public schools, we have no apologies to offer to the institutions of higher learning, but bid them God-speed until such time as our public schools shall approach more closely in efficiency the excellent standard which is being maintained by the college and the university.

Must Conform to Homes.

"The time has come in America when our public schools must be made to function more closely with the homes and with home life. The studies pursued by the pupils and the instruction given by the teachers must be made to conform to the lives which the children are to live when they reach maturity. That the tendency of the public schools in Alabama is in this wholesome direction, those in close touch with our conditions will readily admit. The work of the Boys' Corn Clubs and the Girls' Canning Clubs, with the schoolhouses being recognized as centers of civic and community interest, and the improvements which have come from scientific methods applied to agriculture, our people are coming to realize the advantages of country life as compared with supposed opportunities in the larger cities. There is nothing, in my opinion, in the cry of "Back to the farm," but there is everything in showing those who are yet on the farm how to surround themselves, through scientific agriculture and home economics, with the real luxuries which make life worth living.

"The rural school library law, which was enacted two years ago, and which applies only to communities of one thousand population and less is broadening the vision of the country boys and girls and is inspiring them with an ambition for brighter and better days. The good effects of the law which provides expert instructions to all the teaching force of this State, and, therefore, is giving the people better returns for the money invested in the education of their children.

"Doing More for Less Money."

"The teachers—God bless them—what shall be said of them? More is said about them and less done for them than any other class of people the sun ever shone upon. With an average yearly salary of $410 for men, and $334 for women, they are doing more for less money than anybody else in the State. A large part of your reward must come in the consciousness of duty well done in serving your day and generation. You will live in the resplendent glories reflected by those whom you are shaping into good citizens and who will make this country better and brighter and greater with the passing of the years."

APPORTIONMENT OF FUNDS FOR SCHOOLS ANNOUNCED

Mnt Adv 10-

Per Capita Appropriation For Fiscal Year Is 10-8-

$2.84

Apportionment of the school funds for the fiscal year 1913-14 has been made by H. J. Willingham, State Superintendent of Education, and a copy of the list of counties together with the amount apportioned to each has been submitted to C. Brooks Smith, State Auditor.

There are 727,297 children of school age in Alabama and the per capita apportionment is $2.84. Last year this apportionment was $2.69 per capita. Jefferson County receives $203,707, Montgomery $83,058, and Mobile $61,255.

Following is a copy of the apportionment by counties and a copy of the Auditor's statement of the amount of money that is available for educational purposes:

Autauga	$ 19,025.16
Baldwin	18,303.80
Barbour	32,106.20
Bibb	21,876.52
Blount	22,893.24
Bullock	34,145.32
Butler	33,651.16
Calhoun	38,751.80
Chambers	35,656.20
Cherokee	18,224.28
Chilton	20,856.96
Choctaw	20,487.76
Clarke	30,618.04
Clay	19,763.56
Cleburne	12,666.40
Coffee	27,968.32
Colbert	27,317.96
Conecuh	20,993.28
Coosa	16,619.63
Covington	28,283.56
Crenshaw	20,746.20
Cullman	27,505.40
Dale	21,623.76
Dallas	54,459.84
DeKalb	26,943.08
Elmore	27,625.24
Escambia	19,837.40
Etowah	33,935.16
Fayette	14,995.20
Franklin	17,392.16
Geneva	26,119.48
Greene	20,309.36
Hale	28,961.68
Henry	19,536.50
Houston	30,138.00
Jackson	29,233.06
Jefferson	203,707.52
Lamar	16,364.08
Lauderdale	29,794.44
Lawrence	20,195.01
Lee	52,154.48
Limestone	25,517.40
Lowndes	36,120.48
Macon	25,619.64
Madison	42,040.52
Marengo	37,086.47
Marion	17,542.68
Marshall	29,615.52
Mobile	61,255.96
Monroe	25,906.48
Montgomery	83,058.64
Morgan	30,138.08
Perry	32,700.00
Pickens	25,687.80
Pike	31,515.48
Randolph	23,875.88
Russell	29,720.60
Shelby	24,100.24
St. Clair	21,371.00
Sumter	34,804.20
Talladega	36,161.72
Tallapoosa	33,690.92
Tuscaloosa	41,388.77
Walker	32,256.72
Washington	13,133.16
Wilcox	35,608.24
Winston	12,864.32
Total	$2,064,571.12

Auditor's Statement.

"Hon. H. J. illingham, Superintendent of Education, Montgomery, Ala.:

"Dear Sir—Under direction of Section 1760 of the code, I hand you herewith copy of the amounts of moneys that have accrued and are to be placed by me to the credit of the educational fund for the year commencing October 1, 1913, viz.:

Unapportioned balance	$ 14,445.24
Special school tax, net, 1912	1,654,771.41
Special school tax, net, former years and insolvencies	1,432.01
Special school tax, net, land redemption	2,634.00
Fees examination of teachers, net	4,687.61
Escheats	266.52
Interest on Sixteenth section lands.	123,956.18
Valueless sixteenth section lands	5,825.47
School indemnity lands	9,785.28
Surplus revenue	26,763.47
James Wallace fund Lawrence County under act approved proved February 28, 1911	275.25
Special appropriation	350,000.00
Total	$2,194,842.44

"Aggregating the sum of $2,194,842.44. Respectfully,

"C. B. Smith,
"State Auditor."

DEMONSTRATION WORK GETS BIG DONATION

May 25-13

General Education Board Makes Appropriations for Boys' Corn and Girls' Canning Clubs.

Constitution —

New York, May 24.—The general education board appropriated $837,600 for the benefit of sixteen colleges and educational institutions in various parts of the country.

The board's appropriations include conditionally $50,000 for John B. Stetson university, Deland, Fla.

In addition to the appropriation for colleges the following appropriations were made:

For demonstration work in agriculture in the southern states, including the boys' corn club work, $180,000; for the promotion of girl's canning and poultry clubs throughout the south, $75,000; for professors of secondary education in several state universities of the southern states, $30,550; for state supervisiors of negro schools in several southern states, $20,000; to three schools for negroes, $25,000.

ANOTHER NEW BUILDING FOR TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE: 12-4-13

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 2.—A lady in Philadelphia just notified the trustees of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute that she will be glad to provide the money with which to build and equip a thoroughly up-to-date laundry building, for the use of the institution. This is the building which the trustees have been asking for some months. It is the purpose of the officers of the Tuskegee Institute to use this building in doing the laundering for teachers and students, and also to use it in training men and women in the best methods of conducting a laundry.

When it is considered that over 250,000 Negroes earn their living through laundering, it can be seen that this industry is a very fundamental and important one. There are openings in many sections of the South for first class laundries owned and operated by black people. It is the hope of the officers of the Tuskegee Institute to turn out people able to own and operate laundries.

BOOKER WASHINGTON INSPECTS N. J. SCHOOL

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

TRENTON, N. J., July 2.—At the invitation of the State Board of Education Dr. Booker T. Washington, in company with State Commissioner Kendall and other members of the board, inspected the Bordentown school this week. It is understood that Mr. Washington will later on make a report to the board.

Education - 1913
Money for Negro Schools.

NO NEGRO SCHOOLS POPULATION LOST

Booker Washington Advances Theory Upon Decrease.

MACON CO. EXCEPTED

Education Facilities at Tuskegee Given as Example of Increase Expected.

MORE MONEY IS NEEDED

People Should Be Taught Things By Which They Earn Their Living, How To Farm, Cook, Sew, And To Be Useful Household Servants.

That a lack of educational facilities for negroes in the "Black Belt" section of Alabama is partly cause for decrease in population of counties situated therein is the opinion of Booker T. Washington, head of the negro school at Tuskegee. That Macon county, in which his school is located and where there is a more adequate system of training for the blacks, is the only county in the belt that showed a good increase in population during the past decade, he cites as proof that his theory is correct.

Dr. Washington gives his arguments in the matter, advocating a system of schools for negroes, and calling upon the white people to co-operate in the movement as a matter of common good. He says:

"I have seen considerable discussion in the Alabama papers bearing on the question as to why the majority of the "Black Belt" counties have, during the past ten years, lost population. An examination shows that it is the "Black Belt" counties that have no large cities that have decreased in population. Macon County, however, is an exception for instead of losing population it has during the past ten years increased in population. In my opinion there are reasons for this. I may not be able to state all the reasons, but I think I know, at least, one or two reasons why Macon County has gone forward in population instead of going backward.

"So far as the negro race is concerned, I am quite sure that Macon County has gained in population because the County Board of Education has been wise enough to encourage and help the colored people to have good public schools in the country districts of the county. The average white man does not realize that no matter what else the average negro will do without, he wants education for his children. I am not taking time now to discuss the wisdom of all the wants of the negro, but to state why there are few negro families in Alabama who would be content to live from year to year in a country community that provides no public school or a school taught in a log cabin for three or four months only during the year and that with a very poor teacher at its head. This condition means that the negro family becomes restless, dissatisfied and seeks as soon as possible to better its condition, and to do this it moves to a community where school facilities are better.

Little School Money.

"I do not believe that the leading white people, and especially land owners of the "Black Belt" counties know how little money some negro schools receive. I actually know of communities where negro teachers are being paid only from $15 to $17 per month for services for a period of three or four months in the year. This, of course, means practically no schools. In making this statement, I am not overlooking the fact that even where the disposition exists to help the negro public schools the money is often lacking to a large extent, but I am stating facts so far as I know them. More money is paid for negro convicts than for negro teachers. About $46 per month is now being paid for first-class ablebodied negro convicts, $36 for second-class and $26 for third-class, for twelve months in the year.

"One other element in the situation that drives negroes from the farms of the "Black Belt" counties is this: In many of the "Black Belt" counties when a negro is charged with a crime, a mob of wild, excited and often intoxicated people go scouring through the country in search of the negro. In many cases it happens, as former Governor Jelks frankly stated, that the wrong negro is caught and often lynched. There have been happenings of this kind in the country districts which have made many of the best colored people feel that the safest thing for them is to move to a large city where they will receive police protection in case they are charged with crime. The experience of the civilized world shows that even where the utmost care and deliberation is exercised on the part of lawyers, judge and jury innocent persons are sometimes punished. In the face of this experience, it is impossible for a wild, frenzied and excited mob of people to pass judgment upon the guilt or innocence of an individual.

"In my opinion if the negroes understand that their public schools in the country districts are gradually going to be improved as fast as the state can do so and that they will receive police protection in case they are charged with crime in the country districts as they do in the cities, then the best colored farmers will cease moving from the country districts into the cities.

Macon County Schools.

"In Macon County there are good school houses and reasonably good teachers. This is true, I think I am safe in saying, for both races. Ask any white man in Macon County, and he will tell you, I think, that since Macon County has had good public schools it has a more orderly and law-abiding negro population; that labor is much easier to secure and that the colored people work better than they did before.

"In addition to this, negro public schools in Macon County have teachers who teach about the things by which they are to earn their living. In addition to teaching the children with books and about the Bible, they teach them how to farm, how to grow vegetables, how to raise poultry, pigs, fruits, etc., they also teach the girls something of cooking, table service and sewing. The result is, the whole community, through the school, is taught to love country life and to respect labor.

"Since the state of Alabama is going to spend money on the education of the negro child, I believe it will be better to see that this money is looked after closely and is wisely spent so as to produce good results.

"Certainly, so far as 'Black Belt' counties are concerned, if they would pursue the policy Macon County is pursuing, they would have a negro population that would be a continual source of usefulness and strength to the whole state.

"Another reason why I think Macon County is in such good condition, is because the negroes have good sense enough to realize that they have certain duties to perform themselves—that all the responsibility does not rest with the white people. There are few negroes in Macon County who do not co-operate with the officers of the law in order to get rid of lawbreakers. There are few negroes in Macon County who would refuse to asist the sheriff in fereting out crime and bringing criminals into a court of justice. And the negroes of Macon County also co-operate heartily with the school officials in building up and sustaining good public schools.

No Race Problem.

"We have no race problem in Macon County. We have no race friction. In talking with the sheriff of Macon County, a few days ago, he told me that there is so little crime in Macon County that he can scarcely find enough to keep him busy.

"As I have gone into Montgomery, Birmingham, Atlanta and other large cities, I have found colored people who formerly lived in rural communities, and have asked them why they moved to the citie sand in nine cases out of ten they have told me that there were no public schools in the communities where they formerly lived.

"I believe that the 'Black Belt' counties of Alabama will contiue to lose in population unless some attention is given to building up good public schools in rural districts. It is just as easy to have a negro population that is happy, contented and prosperous as to have one that is restless and dissatisfied because of poor schools and all such matters. I believe in this respect the two races can co-operate and in this way add to the happiness and prosperity of both."

Booker T. Washington.
Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 29, .910.

NEGRO SCHOOLS AND LABOR.

Thoughtful men and women should read the letter of Booker T. Washington, published in this issue of The Advertiser. That he is the foremost negro of this country is universally admitted, and it must be said that his utterances have always been in the direction of securing harmony and good will between the white and black people of the country. In his letter he gives some reasons why negroes in considerable numbers have left the black belt section of Alabama and sought other localities. The State of Alabama makes liberal appropriations for education and it is part of the system for the benefits to reach both white and black children. It must be admitted that there are many difficulties in the way of properly expending the money and properly utilizing it, which it will take time and legislation to correct. The matter complained of, however, in the Washington letter could be easily remedied by the various county superintendents and it is their duty to see that causes for such complaint are speedily removed. Negro fathers and mothers are showing intense interest in the education of their children and if they cannot secure what they want at present residences, they will as soon as possible seek it elsewhere. We commend Booker Washington's letter on this subject to the careful consideration of all school officials and to all the citizens of Alabama.

A bill introduced by Senator Gore shows that the poor Indian of Pope's day is more than ever an object of envy to his white neighbors. As usual, his comparative wealth prompts them to a step of no unselfish sort. At a time when the farmers of the Southwest feel urgent need of money for the development of their vast new country, the 120,000 Indians of Oklahoma possess great wealth. The trust funds of the tribes in the United States Treasury and Oklahoma banks amount to $28,500,000; $6,000,000 more are due them on deferred land payments; the pending sale of segregated coal fields will add $10,000,000 more; and the tale is not even then told. Oklahoma statesmen are anxious to have these great sums placed in State banks in such manner that they will be available for farm loans. They argue that the nation will recoup the interest it now pays on the Indian funds, reaching nearly a million yearly, that the farmers will benefit immeasurably, and the Indians will lose nothing. This should leave the simple tribesmen, whether in contented ease or laboring upon their own farms, somewhat puzzled. A paternal Government throws open their lands to the whites, and, collecting the money returned, holds it in trust; and then the whites borrow the purchase price again to develop their new holdings.

TO RAISE $20,000.

Special to The New York Age.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 6.—The white Baptists of the State of Kentucky have agreed to raise $20,000 to liquidate the balance of indebtedness on State University, which is the school of the colored Baptists located here, provided the Negro Baptists themselves raise $6,000. This co-operation on the part of the white Baptists of the State is warmly appreciated.

LANGSTON UNIVERSITY, LANGSTON, OKLA.

Freeman 5-3-13
(By Allen G. Bowles.)

President Page has gone to Tulsa, Okla., where the State Farmers' Convention is in session. Every Negro in Oklahoma feels proud of the liberal appropriation for the C. A. and N. University, located at Langston. The appropriation carried $108,000, of that amount $77,000 is to run the school the next two years and $31,000 for repairs and enlargement....Rev.. Howell of Omaha, Neb., was a visitor here last week and preached two able sermons at the First Baptist church. He also lectured to the student body at the University. Rev. Howell is an old friend of President Page....The cantata "Silva," given in the Auditorium Friday night under the direction of Mrs. Z. R. Braux, who is head of the department of instrumental music, is a credit to the participants. There were thirty well trained voices, accompanied by the orchestra.....See Bowles for the Freeman every week.

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Ala.

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION MEASURE PASSES HOUSE

Desultory Opposition Against Investigation of Body.

1/21-13

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Articles of incorporation for the so-called "Rockefeller foundation," to administer a philanthropic fund of $100,000,000 to be donated by John D. Rockefeller were passed by the House today, 152 to 65, after desultory opposition. The measure now goes to the Senate.

The bill, introduced by Representative Peters of Massachustts, names the incorporators to administer the fund, John D. Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Frederick T. Gates, Starr J. Murphy, Harry Pratt Judson, Simon Flexner, Edwin A. Alderman, Wickliffe Rose and Charles O. Heydt, and such persons as they may associate with themeslves.

The object of the foundation is "to

the well-being and to advance civilization of the peoples of the United States and its territories and of foreign lands in the dissemination of knowledge, in the prevention and relief of suffering, and in the promotion by eleemosynary and philanthropic means of any and all of the elements of human progress."

The bill contains a provision prohibiting the foundation adding to the capital fund of $100,000,000, and forcing the expenditure of the entire income from that fund currently.

LOCAL TAXATION FOR SCHOOLS IS URGED BY TEACHERS

Resolutions Endorsing Such Method of Raising Funds Follows Addresses of Prominent Educators

STEPS TAKEN TO PRESENT MEASURE TO LEGISLATURE

Rural School Superintendent Wants His Department Specially Organized

Resolutions endorsing and recommending the passage of a bill by the next session of the Alabama Legislature, providing for local taxation for public school revenue, were introduced at the morning session of the second day of the Alabama Educational Association convention Friday. The resolutions followed a series of addresses by prominent educational factors of the South during the thirty-second assembly of the association, urging steps for this method of finance for Alabama schools. They were referred to the resolutions committee and steps will be taken immediately to provide a representation before the next legislative body urging action in behalf of this appeal.

Local taxation was endorsed and urged in addresses delivered before the association Thursday and Friday by Governor Emmet O'Neal, Hon. H. J. Willingham, State Superintendent of Education; Dr. George H. Denny, President of the University of Alabama; Congressman John W. Abercrombie of Tuscaloosa, and Dr. J. B. Game of Florence. That method of revenue appears to be the paramount issue before the organization, and was dealt upon more or less as a method by which educational facilities in Alabama might be bettered, by all the speakers.

Convention Called to Order.

The morning session of the second day of the convention of the Alabama Educational Association was called to order at 9:30 yesterday morning by President J. B. Hobdy of Auburn, with a large attendance present.

Dr. John W. Abercrombie of Tuscaloosa, spoke on "New Sources of Revenue for the Schools," who urged, among other things, local taxation in Alabama for revenue for schools. He also endorsed the income tax, inheritance tax, Federal appropriations and compulsory attendance as methods of solving our school problems.

Dr. Abercrombie was followed by an address on "Music in the Schools," by W. H. Aiken, Music Supervisor of Cincinnati Public Schools. Mr. Aiken referred to the fact that in many places in Alabama music had been eliminated from the public schools on the ground that necessary funds to continue it were lacking. He impressed the uselessness of this fact, and above all the importance of again taking music up in every school.

"Personal Element" in Teaching.

Dr. A. E. Winship, editor of The Journal of Education of Boston, speaking before the session, brought out an individual feature of education in his address on "Personal Element." The address, dealing with personality, was in a different channel from the usual topics discussed there, and was one of inspiration and pleasure.

"Put personality into your work and have your students follow your example," he said, "if you would succeed better in the future. Get music into your schools. Get personality into the youth and there will be personality in the man.

"We must learn that personality of the State schools must be developed and you are the ones to develop it. Work for better supervision and for a taxation with a personality."

By way of compliment to Alabama and the association he addressed, Dr. Winship, who travels over the Union and has had occasion to address many like bodies, said:

"I have heard more oratory since I have been in Montgomery than ever before at an occasion like this. While in this association I have heard the Governor of your State make the most heroic statement regarding education than any other Governor I have known.

No Rebellious Spirit.

"I am delighted with the vision you people take of the Sage foundation report of Alabama's illiteracy. It brought no rebellion nor revengeful spirit. It merely awakened you and started you out with a new view of the work before you."

Dr. J. B. Game, dean of the State Normal College at Florence, speaking in the absence of Dr. Oscar Dowling of Louisiana, who could not reach the city on account of washed out tracks, used as his subject "Standard College Degrees and Normal School Diplomas as a Basis for the Certificates." Graduates of A grade high schools and colleges being qualified to teach without examination, was the idea suggested and dealt upon in a lengthy manner by the speaker.

During the business of the meeting yesterday a telegram from Selma was read inviting the convention to make that city headquarters for their next annual convention. This was referred to the executive committee.

A movement was put on foot yesterday by N. R. Baker, State Superintendent of Rural Schools, to have the schools under his supervision organized into a special department. "The high schools are organized," he said, "so are the kindergarten and all other departments, and I think it a wise idea for us to do likewise."

ROSENWALD AIDS HEBREW ORPHANS

Gives $25,000 Towards Atlanta Subsidy Plan.

Local Sponsors Must Raise an Equal Sum, According to Conditions of Offer.

The Atlanta Hebrew orphan home is the latest beneficiary of the philanthropy of Julius Rosenwald. Twenty-five thousand dollars have been offered to the local board for the subsidizing of widowed mothers.

This offer follows a strenuous campaign of the local board of directors of the orphan home, during which seventeen children and eight mothers are receiving $2,500 a year.

The plan for the subsidizing of widowed mothers has to date been in the hands of the following committee: V. H. Kriegshaber, chairman; Oscar Strauss, R. A. Sonn and Leon Eplan. Mr. Rosenwald's interest in the subsidy plan of the Atlanta orphan home and his generous offer comes as a consequence of the recent trip to Chicago, which was taken by the chairman of the local committee, Mr. Kriegshaber and Mr. Sonn, superintendent of the home. The services of Judge Julian Mack were also at the disposal of the Atlanta delegates to the Chicago conference.

When asked as to the specific object of the contemplated subsidy plan, Mr. Kriegshaber said: "The plan is to take care of the child in homes and dispense with institutional buildings, not only providing a more natural place for the child, but also saving the considerably overhead expense. The ideal orphan asylum of the future would then be simply an executive management of the institution, the purpose of which would be to keep the family together, especially where the mother is living, until the children can help in the support of the family."

On January 12 there will be a meeting of the local board, at which Mr. Rosenwald's offer will be considered. As in most of his philanthropic work, Mr. Rosenwald's intention is to stimulate local enthusiasm for a worthy cause, so he makes his offer contingent upon a like amount to be raised by the sponsors of the subsidy plan, and favorable action by the local board will imply a pledge on their part of $5,000 a year for five years.

PINE BLUFF, ARK.

Pine Bluff, Ark., March 12.—Dr. Carter, the lady physician, is growing eminently proficient in her practice.

Mrs. Dr. F. P. Lytes is improving rapidly in health.

The city school board has turned the school grounds into play yards, adding swings, etc., for the amusement of the children.

Two more substitute carriers were added to the list of postmen here last Saturday, J. A. Wiley and Thomasson, bith colored men. The mail carriers' force consists of eleven regulars and three substitutes, all being colored.

The trustees and members of St. John A. M. E. Church plan a rally for Easter to raise at least $500.

St. Paul Baptist Church has been recently fitted up with new pews.

The Rev. S. A. Mosley ,pastor of Grace Temple Baptist Church, is arranging to build a $5,000 brick church.

Webbs' Chapel Baptist Church, is one of the most beautiful churches of the city. Allen Temple A. M. E. Church will be a credit to the race when it is completed.

L. R. Jones is among our most enterprising colored merchants.

The Legislature of our State, which is now in session, has made a very small appropriation for the Branch Normal College, the only State school for colored people maintained by the State.

Little Royal Epps, the 14-year-old son of Mrs. Julia Epps, was accidently killed at the Mo. St. High School Friday morning. Royal, with many other boys, was swinging when the swing collapsed and the boy's death was the result.

NIVESITY GE.. TIAL RELIEF

Rosenwald Gives Help—Still Struggling to Raise Endowment

Nashville Tennessee, January 1, Announcement was made to-day that the trustees of Fisk University have been able to meet the conditions of Mr. Julius N. Rosenwald's offer of $2,500 a year for a part of the current expenses of Fisk University, which the Board of trustees are finding increasingly hard to raise. The conditions of a five year annual offer of $2,500 was made by Mr. Julius N. Rosenwald of Chicago, to the University about a year ago as follows:

"I will, for a term of five years, be one of four persons who will contribute to Fisk University $2.500 per annum. Or I will give ,000 annually for soon as you have who will contribute the balance of a $10,000 annual fund for the same term, no contributions to be less than $1,000 per annum; further, that these additional subscriptions must all come from new subscribers or additional subscriptions from former subscribers; further, that the full amount of these pledges must be received and the first payment made during the year 1912."

The trustees have been making strenuous efforts for two years to raise a fund of $500,000 to pay off accumulated indebtedness, make necessary repairs on the plant, and leave a balance for endowment. Nearly two-thirds of the amount have been raised, $60,000 being offered by the General Education Board, $25,000 by J. Pierpont Morgan, with a number of other smaller pledges, amounting to $181,000 all conditional upon the raising of the total amount. The authorities of the University are now planning a campaign in Nashville, the home city of the institution, to help complete the fun needed to save this great school.

ANDREW CARNEGIE GIVES OVER ONE MILLION AWAY

Research and Study to be Carried on With Money.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Andrew Carnegie today presented one million and a quarter dollars in 4 per cent bonds to the Carnegie Foundation, to be devoted to the endowment of a "division of educational inquiry and study."

The gift makes permanent provision, it was announced, for studies hitherto conducted by the Foundation out of its general funds, such as the recently conducted studies on medical education. The publicity given to these studies resulted in closing down many poorly equipped medical schools.

"It shall be the function of the division of educational inquiry" says Mr. Carnegie in a letter setting forth the terms of the new endowment, "to conduct studies and to make investigations concerning universities, colleges, professional problems of education affecting the improvement of educational methods, the advancement of teaching or betterment of educational standards and in general to investigate and to report upon those educational agencies which undertake to deal with the intellectual, social and moral progress of mankind and to publish such results as the trustees may consider of value."

The trustees of the foundation plan to make the first use of the additional funds in taking up at once "studies upon legal education and its relation to the supply of lawyers and the cost of legal process."

Education - 1913.
Money for Negro Schools.

Need Well-Equipped Industrial Schools

ELEVEN WHITE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS. NONE FOR NEGROES

From a Direct Tax on Commodity, a very large Percent of which is Used by Negroes, Provisions should be made for them to get some Benefits from this Tax

We called attention of our readers on two former occasions to the great need of a strong and well-quipped industrial school, laying special emphasis upon agriculture and domestic arts for Negroes in this State. We wish to give to this appeal the emphasis of repetition.

The time for controversy on the value of this kind of training has long since passed, and all over the country large sums are being expended for the purpose of giving the youth such training.

Georgia, with an area greater than any state East of the Mississippi, has a larger Negro population (over a million) than any other state, and the Negroes make up the great body of farm laborers. They also do the great bulk of domestic work,—cooking, laundering, house cleaning, etc. These occupations, often considered menial, are in fact most important and vital in the life of any community, Georgia can never hope to take the rank among the other states in the Union which her natural resources, mild and equable climate justify until the standard of intelligence is raised among all classes. No matter how much we lament the fact, our state will continue to make an unfavorable showing not only in educational matters but in agricultural and financial achievements as well, as long as a large proportion of the population,—nearly fifty per cent.,—remain in ignorance. We use the term ignorance here not simply in the the sense of being unlettered, but ignorance of the most elementary principles of mechanics, sanitation, hygiene, plant and animal life, in short, ignorance of the common every day requirements of life.

All questions of race prejudice aside, in the language of Prof. J. S. Stuart, of the University of Georgia in his last report to the Georgia Legislatue: "In all fairness should not the State of Georgia make some provision for giving Negroes training in agriculture and domestic arts?" For these particular lines of work, according to the white man's theory, hey are pre-eminently fitted.

By request of Prof. Stuart, a ill was introduced in the last egislature proposing the establishment of a school for Negroes, similar to the agricultural schools for whites, but there seemed to be no one to champion it. The gentleman who introduced it stated that he had no interest in the bill, but had introduced it simply as a matter of courtesy to Prof. Stuart who had requested him to do so.

We note from a news item in a recent issue of the Atlanta Constitution that after paying $2,000 to each of the eleven district agricultural schools for whites there is still a surplus of about $10,000 for the month of January from the sales of fertilizer tags, oil inspections, etc. The Commissioners of Agricultural says he feels sure full payment can be made to these schools this year by May. According to this statement there should be a surplus of several thousand dollars of this fund in the State treasury when the next legislature meets.

Our visions may be dim and our reasoning powers faultly, but it does seem to us that out of a direct tax on a commodity, a very large percentage of which is used by Negroes, provision ought to be made for them to get some benefits from this tax. We are forced to believe that white people of the State of Georgia do not know or fully realize the fact that eleven schools for white youth are supported in large measure by a direct tax on Negroes, while no similar provision is made for Negro youth of the State from the same fund. To put the matter still more clearly: The State of Georgia levies a tax of ten cents on each ton of fertilizer used in the State, and this money is used for the support of eleven district agricultural school for whites, while no provision is made for similar training for Negro youth.

Since the Negroes use most of the plows and hoes in the State, and do most of the cooking, washing, ironing and house cleaning, some provision ought to be made for making them efficient along these important lines.

We have never, and do not now, subscribe to the theory of dividing taxes between the races according to the amount paid by each. We believe such a theory undemocratic, unamerican and unchristian, and we are not calling attention to this discrimination for the purpose of raising antagonism but rather to make the fact known with the hope that some one in position to do so, will take it up and see that the struggling Negro is given a better chance to prepare for the duties of life.

May we not "in all fairness" hope that some part of this fund will be set aside to give Negro youth training similar to that now being given to white youth in the district agricultural schools?—The Fort Valley Uplift.

CONTRIBUTES $1,000 TO FISK UNIVERSITY.

Last week the trustees of Fisk University held two meetings in the office of Paul D. Cravath in New York City. Those present at this meeting included A. F. Beard, Dr. Ryder,, H. L. Simmons, Dr. Booker T. Washington and Dr. George H. Moore.

The trustees were gratified to find that the $300,000 fund which they have been striving to raise for some time has been completed, except for a few thousand dollars, which they hope to secure within the next few weeks. After completing the $300,00 fund, the trustees are considering the wisdom of beginning to raise $150,000 more to be added to the fund of Fisk University.

It was reported at the trustees meeting that the Alumni of Fisk University had raised in cash and in pledges something over $40,000. One colored woman who has been in charge of the laundry at Fisk University for a number of years contributed $1,000.

THE PEABODY FUND ASSURED.

It is now practically assured that the contingent and additional fund of $1,500,000 for Peabody college will be available within the time limit fixed for it to be raised, which is November 1, 1913, as Dr. Bruce R. Payne, in a telegram from New York, indicates that he has recent contributions to the amount of $200,000, which sum makes up the $1,500,000.

Although the Peabody college for teachers had received $1,000,000 from the trustees of the Peabody educational fund, and $704,000 additional from other sources, it was found that it was necessary to raise $1,500,000 more to meet the requirements of the elaborate plans for the great institution of learning, and in 1911 the trustees of the Peabody fund agreed to donate $500,000 additional if the college authorities would secure $1,000,000 from other sources by November 1, 1913.

After having exhausted what seemed to be all resources, the amount to be raised, upon which the Peabody donation is contingent, was short $200,000, and it seemed that for the lack of this amount the college would lose the $1,500,000, but it appears at the last moment Dr. Payne has succeeded in saving the day.

The total assets and their source of the George Peabody college for teachers are as follows:

From the Peabody Educational Fund	$1,000,000
Contributed by the state of Tennessee	250,000
Contributed by county of Davidson	100,000
Contributed by the city of Nashville	200,000
Contributed by the University of Nashville, estimated cost of buildings and grounds denoted	154,000
Total	$1,704,000

Additional amount pledged and now available, $500,000 Peabody fund donation and $1,000,000 contributed from other sources, making a new and total fund of $1,500,000, which, when collected, as it will be by Saturday, will bring the grand total of the assets of the George Peabody college for teachers up to $3,204,000.

In order to secure the last named fund, however, the various amounts pledged must be forthcoming.

The whole amount of $1,000,000 pledged must now be paid in order that the $1,500,000 may go to the school, and those who have pledged themselves to pay any part of this contribution can readily see how vitally important it is for them to make their payments not later than the last day of this month.

While it has required heroic effort to raise this fund the commendable object for which it is employed appealed to many philanthropic people, and they responded generously, with the gratifying result that the whole amount is now available, and all that is now needed is for the contributors to pay at once.

TOTAL APPROPRIATION FOR AGRICULTURE IS $18,566,580

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—Senator Hoke Smith's bill to create a division of markets in the Department of Agriculture; Senator Gronna's bill for a commission to investigate co-operative farm land mortgage banks in Europe, and other measures to protect the water sheds from fire and create a game preserve in North Dakota, have been added to amendments to the agricultural appropriation bill by the Senate Committee, bringing its total up to $18,566,580.

GREATER PEABODY IS AN ASSURED FACT NOW

Alumni Celebrate Completion of Fund by Banquet

at Duncan.

Nashville

With the understanding that a notice would be sent to the local alumni and officials of Peabody college in case of failure to secure the entire amount necessary to complete the $3,500,000 endowment for the college, and upon the receipt of no notice, it was stated Saturday by Prof. Charles Little of Peabody that the endowment had been secured. The alumni held an impromptu thanksgiving dinner in celebration of the event at the Duncan hotel Saturday evening.

According to Dr. Little no notice has been received locally of who made the final contributions to the endowment fund. This matter will be made public in New York, he understands, by the Peabody board. The announcement is being watched with considerable interest locally, as no one seems to know just who contributed the final few thousand dollars which made binding the supplemental endowment of $1,500,000 for the college.

THANKSGIVING BANQUET.

The alumni of Peabody college gave an informal thanksgiving banquet Saturday night at the Duncan hotel. The gathering of the alumni was to celebrate the raising of the $3,500,000 endowment fund, which was only recently completed.

About fifty guests were present, many of them being from other states. An excellent menu was enjoyed, after which speeches were made by the members of the faculty, and impromptu speeches by the guests. Prof. Charles E. Little acted as toastmaster.

Among the speakers were Prof. I. S. Wampler, Miss Mary P. Thompson of Hume-Fogg high school; Miss Stella Davies, Hume-Fogg high school; Prof. L. D. McAllister, parish superintendent from Louisiana; Prof. W. M. Bingham of Alexandria, La.; Dr. F. B. Dressler; Prof. D. L. Earnest, of State Normal, Athens, Ga.; Dr. Carter Alexander and Prof. R. W. Selvage. Each speaker voiced the sentiments of all who have been students at Peabody, the speeches being filled with the love that each bears for the school, and the interest in the welfare of the institution and its graduates.

A telegram from Prof. Bruce R. Payne was received and read by Prof. Wampler. The message was as follows:

"New York, Nov. 1.—Prof. I. S. Wampler, Peabody College, Nashville: All of the friends who have labored for Peabody college, especially those who have borne much of the brunt of the campaign now closing, as well as the donors of large sums, have personally expressed more intense appreciation of the sacrifice and loyalty of the contributing alumni of Peabody than they do of any other gift, large or small, that has been made to the college during its career. Nothing finer has happened in southern history than this movement of them to transmit to the teachers of tomorrow the compound blessings which they themselves enjoyed. That God has raised up to alma mater such children as these is another evidence of his beneficent guidance and assurance of his favor that shall abide the ravages of time.

"(Signed) BRUCE R. PAYNE."

A telegram was sent Prof. Payne Saturday night expressing the apreciation of the alumni for his interest in the meeting and their work, and telling him of the banquet which was held.

The Tuskegee Student

THE TUSKEGGE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL Institute has just received $5,000 from the estate of the late E. W. Marsh, of Bridgeport, Conn. Tuskegee, Ala. 4/14/13

MONEY FOR EDUCATION.

Alice Marian Curtis, of Milton, Mass., died February 1, 1911. Appraisal of her estate filed May 9 showed assets in New York City of $36,344, and a total valuation of $333,173.

As a memorial of the work done by her mother, Marian Curtis, during the struggle against slavery, Miss Curtis made bequests of $5,000 each to Atlanta University, Tuskegee Institute and Hampton Institute. She also left $15,000 to the town of Hanover, Mass., for the purpose of buying books for the John Curtis Free Public Library, founded by her father.

Age 5-1-13

The trustees of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute have received $22,000 from the estate of the late Solomon Phillips of Union town, Pa. At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee it was decided to spend about $60,000 at Tuskegee this summer in improving the steam heating plant.

LETTERS TO EDITOR

Mint Adv

LOCAL TAXATION FOR SCHOOLS.

Editor Advertiser: 2-2-13

I favor local taxation for the support of public schools. More than twenty-five years ago I favored it by word and pen, and I still favor it, but there are many reasons why the people do not adopt it. One reason why there is so much apathy shown in the cause of better schools, is, the school laws, like many other laws, are not enforced. If I am not mistaken, the county Superintendent of Education is required by law to visit all the schools in his county and to give encouragement to both teachers, pupils and patrons and to offer suggestions and changes whenever he may see such action is needed, but so far as my knowledge goes this is never done.

Another reason why schools drag along is the trustees in many districts fail to visit the schools, absolutely neglecting the duties they owe to both teacher and pupil. There are school districts in Montgomery County where the trustees know absolutely nothing about their schools, because they fail to visit and watch the management and manner of teaching, and such neglect nine times in ten make the teacher careless, and in a short while all the interest the teacher has in the school is to secure the usual good salary paid.

Another reason why better results are not obtained from public schools is the school day is too short, the teacher is not required to teach more hours to make a school day. No child of 10 years will be hurt in any way if required to study eight hours a day, unless it be an invalid. Thousands of our rural school children lose almost half the day in playing truant, going to and from the school house. Another potent factor in Alabama rural schools is the want of proper government by the teacher. I have no doubt there are hundreds of qualified teachers so far as ability goes, but most of them lack the ability to govern, from the fact they have never been taught the science of government. The teacher, who fails to properly govern the pupils, fails to give satisfaction as a teacher.

Another reason why our schools prove a failure or almost so, is the good salaries now paid cause too many to make teaching a stepping stone to enable them to reach some other position in life, therefore they have no real interest in the school save the money they get out of it.

J. R. McLendon.

Education—1913
National Hssociation of Colored Teachers.

MISSOURI TEACHERS HOLD INTERESTING SESSION.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. 12-18-13

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 16.—The Missouri State Teachers' Association for Colored Teachers closed its annual session with a banquet in the dining hall of Lincoln Institute. The program was one of interest and profit from the start to the finish. The attendance was the best in recent years. President B. F. Allen of Lincoln Institute was re-elected president of the association for the third successive time. The next meeting will be held in St. Joseph, Mo., November 11, 1914.

Those on the program were the Rev. John Goins, Mayor C. W. Thomas, the Rev. J. B. Parsons, the Rev. S. R. Prater, Miss Rosetta Bennet, Miss Mattie B. Enloe and Prof. V. H. Collins, all of Jefferson City; Prof. R. H. Cole, St. Louis; Prof. George H. Greene, Lexington; the Rev. J. C. Bell, Jefferson City; Prof. E. W. Emory, St. Charles; Prof. E. W. Perkins, Macon; Prof. T. A. D. Wright, Butler; Prof. W. R. Fulbright, Springfield; Prof. J. H. Garnett, Macon; Miss Henrietta Johnson, Miss Theresa Smith, Miss Florence G. Pigeon, Miss Anna M. Powell, Miss Letitia E. Williams and Miss Marie Overstreet, all of Jefferson City; Prof. A. C. Maclin, Hannibal; Prof. C. G. Williams, Boonville; Miss Pauline Ray, F. S. Sharp and Miss Lulu Shelby, Jefferson City; Prof. Charles H. Brown, St. Louis; Mrs. R. C. Caldwell, Miss Nora L. Hinston, Prof. J. W. Kinney and H. S. Williams, Jefferson City; the Lincoln Institute Glee Club, Prof. B. F. Bullock, Prof. J. G. Lumpkin, Miss Floy King and Prof. J. W. Damel, Jefferson City.

The officers of the association are: B. F. Allen, Jefferson City, president; V. E. Williams, Farmington, first vice-president; W. T. Ancell, St. Louis, second vice-president; C. C. Hubbard, Sedalia, corresponding secretary; Miss Pansy Yoakum, Springfield, recording secretary; Mrs. C. R. McDowell, Hannibal, treasurer.

District superintendents: A. R. Chinn, Glasgow; A. C. Maclin, Hannibal; Thos. Moore, Webster Groves; J. H. Simms, St. Joseph; H. V. Wallace, Carthage.

National Association of Colored School

Age

The National Associatio

ers in Colored Schools, which convenes in its tenth annual session in Little Rock, Ark., July 30 to August 3 promises a program covering the various phases of educational and social work among our people. Secondary and high school work, rural and city schools will receive careful study and full discussion. Special conferences will be held and papers will be read, giving a thorough study of the condition of the public schools among the Negroes. The questions of sanitation and health, the teaching through the school by using it as a social center will be illustrated by reports from concrete examples. The local committees are at work, as well as the committees throughout the state under the direction of the State Teachers' Association. Through these committees large delegations will be made up and ample and full preparation will be made for the comfort and pleasure for the hundreds of delegates. The Kemper Theatre has been secured by the local committee in which to hold the daily general sessions.

On Sunday, August 3, in every church of the city at 11 o'clock some phase of education will be discussed by the leading educators who have been assembled. At 3 o'clock Sunday the closing educational mass meeting will be held in Kempner Theatre, where Dr. Booker T. Washington will make the closing address.

A special train of sleepers will be run from Birmingham to Little Rock over the Frisco and Rock Island roads, which train will accommodate all delegates from the southeastern states. The Hot Springs round trip summer rate will be used by these delegates. The southwestern passenger association, which includes Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas, has granted a round trip rate of two cents each way for all sections. Special car parties will be from Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana.

It is the plan to have a large and varied exhibit of school work.

F[illegible]'s Assemble in Little Rock

The N. Y. A.

Colored Teachers From All Sections of the Country Gather for Tenth Annual Session

8—9—13

With a big mass meeting in the First Baptist Church, the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools brought its tenth annual session to a close on Sunday afternoon, August 3rd. The session opened Wednesday night, July 30th, with the usual formalities of welcome and response, and with an able address by President M. W. Dogan. The pace set by President Dogan was kept up each evening of the convention, with R. R. Wright, H. T. Kealing and Hon. W. T. Vernon as the orators.

President's Annual Address

In a paper full of thought and suggestion, President M. W. Dogan, head of Wiley University, Marshall, Texas, offered solutions of many of the vexing educational problems of the day.

Discussing the relations of literary and industrial subjects in the high schools, Dr. Dogan said:

"The practice so common in many of substituting domestic science and manual training for certain high school studies calls for a most stubborn protest from those of us really interested in the educational advancement of our people," said he. "Domestic science and manual training are needed and should be taught in every well-regulated high school, for both educational and vocational purposes, but such should be supplemented and not substituted."

In reference to the Negro college, Dr. Dogan said:

"We plead for the real college. Just at this time we have too many schools bearing the name 'college.' We are too young as a race to properly equip and support all of these institutions in the rank of colleges. Some are doing work of such an inferior character as to make them educational jokes.

"One great need of the Negro colleges and one which will remedy many of the ills complained of, is that of productive endowment.

"Not more than half a dozen of our long list of colleges have anything that approaches an adequate endowment. All our institutions of higher learning, with possibly two exceptions are of a charitable character, and are, therefore, at the mercy of their contributing sources, but the time has come when different means of getting at least a portion of the money necessary for current expenses should be inaugurated."

Continuing the address the educator took up the "boy" problem. "The boy problem," he declared, "in American life is one of no small concern. The fact is, it is a serious problem. This is true as it relates to whites, certainly then it is true as it concerns us. This age, with its advancements and attending allurements, is sapping the strength of young manhood at a rate that causes grave alarm. Nearly every family appreciates the force of these statements. I wish more of the boys could be induced to lead the simple life—the life that is near to nature, where a boy is content to eat simple food, wear simple clothing, appreciate simple diversions, and is ignorant of so much that blunts and destroys."

Speaking of eugenics, Dr. Dogan said:

"Environment plays a great part in diseases as in other matters, for it is one of the master influences of the world. We all know the environment of the average Negro does not conduce to health. He of necessity lives in neglected sections of the city; the scale of wages paid him as a laborer will not admit of proper food and shelter and clothing and medical attention. Added to this is his ignorance when it comes to matters of hygiene and sanitation. Here the Negro teacher has a great job on hand. He must teach and persuade and abuse and fight; he must resort to some one of these in every case, and all in some cases. Lack of care in selecting foods—to put it plainly, allowing appetite to choose food; allowing passions to run unrestrained, absence of system and regularity when it comes to eating and sleeping. These things account for the large number of physical weaklings we have among us and for the absence of vitality among such a large number of our young. Infant mortality alarms. Far too many born in Negro homes stretch, gap, kick and die. A certain sociologist says the Negro is growing weaker each generation, and that his final passing is only a question of time. Whether this prophesy comes true or not, we believe brakes ought be applied—that more attention should be given to the making of stronger physical bodies."

Distinguished Educators Present

Probably at no session during the ten years of the Association's history have so many leading educators of the race been in attendance, from so many different States. Among these were Dr. W. T. Vernon, president Campbell College, Jackson, Mississippi; John Hope, president Atlanta Baptist College, Atlanta, Georgia; R. S. Lovinggood, president Samuel Houston College, Austin, Texas; H. T. Kealing, president Western University, Quindaro, Kansas; Oscar A. Fuller, Bishop College, Marshall, Texas; I. M. Burgan, president Paul Quinn College, Waco, Texas; J. B. Dudley, president Agricultural and Mechanical College, Greensboro, North Carolina; J. Hugo Johnson, president Agricultural and Mechanical College, Petersburg, Virginia; J. S. Clark, president Southern University, New Orleans, Louisiana; W. H. Burnett, principal high school, Terrell, Texas; M. W. Reddick, principal, Americus, Georgia; R. R. Wright, president Agricultural and Mechanical College, Savannah, Georgia; N. B. Young, president Agricultural and Mechanical College, Tallahassee, Florida; W. T. B. Williams, agent Slater Fund, Hampton, Virginia; G. W. Carry, principal high school, Guthrie, Oklahoma; R. S. Grossly, Baton Rouge Academy, Baton Rouge, Louisiana; W. E. Day, president Colored Teachers' Association of Oklahoma; M. W. Coleman, president Coleman College, Gibsland, Louisiana; R. S. Stout, president Interstate Industrial College, Texarkana; J. R. E. Lee, director Academic Department of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

The Day Sessions

The topics discussed by various heads of institutions during the day sessions comprehended the whole field of education. Keeping a high standard, keeping in touch with community life, the college and the ministry, the training of teachers, improving the physical surroundings of the schoolhouse, were some of the subjects the convention deliberated upon. In speaking of higher standards, Prof. O. A. Fuller, of Bishop College, Texas, lamented the great inefficiency in the teaching body: "Many of our institutions lower or raise their standard according to the ability of the teacher the institution happens to be Young, of Tallahassee, Florida, speaking on the same topic.

Discussing the college and the ministry, President John Hope, of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia, pointed out that though we complained of uneducated ministers, the educated man was still fighting shy of the theological school, and that a young educated man entering the ministry is likely to be regarded as throwing away a career.

"It is needless," says he, "to talk of stopping the uneducated minister from preaching. Many of them would organize a church and preach if they never saw a divinity school."

On the question of school and community life, President R. S. Lovinggood, of Austin, Texas, insisted upon courses that would teach good health and good morals. He believed that there ought to be studies for righteousness and that we should insist upon pure boys as well as pure girls "Pupils should be educated for their communities, this is the mission of the school," said J. S. Clark, president-elect of Southern University, Louisiana.

R. R. Wright Speaks

In his address on Thursday evening, Hon. R. R. Wright, of Savannah, Georgia, showed how the Negro, during the last fifty years had "stood the test" applied to him. Speaking to the text, "The Place of the Negro in American Life," Dr. Wright said:

"The great work of teaching is lifting somebody else. We must get to the place where we can think of doing something for our race regardless of reward. We must magnify our race. We must co-operate. The Negro," he said, "has met the tests making the opposite race feel that we are equal to any task that can be imposed upon us. We have met the test in education, property holding, in morals."

Dr. Kealing's Address

On Friday evening Hon. H. T. Kealing, of Quindaro, Kansas, delivered an address on the meaning of education.

"Education means the mastery of one's surroundings," said he, "the mastery of circumstances. It is useless to move from place to place, because you fail there, in that you take your greatest drawback, namely, yourself, with you."

Stressing the utility of education, the president of Quindaro, pointed out that education was valuable in the last analysis in preparation, as it taught us our relation to the world. The kind of education, he declared, which taught us to withdraw ourselves from our surroundings, whether from persons or things, was very ruinous.

Social Features

Throughout the session the hospitality of Little Rock was asserting itself. Lunches and parties to individual friends, various social gatherings among the ladies in the afternoons, a free car ride over the city to all delegates, free admission to a baseball game and a trip to Hot Springs kept the visitors alert during every moment when the Association was not assembled.

Hon. W. T. Vernon at Mass Meeting

As is customary, the closing session of the Association consists in a big mass meeting, educational in purpose, held for all the citizens of the town. In Little Rock, Hon. W. T. Vernon was the orator of the day. The former Register of the United States Treasury, was in rare form, witty, entertaining and thoughtful throughout his Sunday address. Speaking on the trend of education, he said:

"That a people such as we, can only be factors because of our usefulness is apparent. To arouse them to this fact and prepare them for this work is the mission of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools. The buoyancy, hopefulness and supreme courage of the Negro in the years past demonstrate the possibilities of the race under the present day conditions. With sane racial leadership along the higher lines and the friendship and sympathy of so many of the fair minded philanthropic of the white race we have all to hope for if we do our duty faithfully and well in our day and generation."

The officers for the coming year are:

President, M. W. Dogan, Marshall, Texas; first vice-president, N. B. Young, Tallahassee, Florida; second vice-president, J. H. Johnson, Petersburg, Virginia; third vice-president, O. L. Coleman, Gibsland, Louisiana; fourth vice-president, W. J. Hale, Nashville, Tennessee; fifth vice-president, J. M. Cox, Little Rock, Arkansas; recording secretary, G. W. Carry, Guthrie, Oklahoma; assistant secretary, Mrs. Mattie F. McCar, Birmingham, Alabama; corresponding secretary, J. R. E. Lee, Tuskegee, Alabama; treasurer, M. W. Reddick, Americus, Georgia; registrar, J. S. Clark, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Executive Committee

W. T. B. Williams, Chairman, Hampton, Virginia; J. B. Dudley, Greensboro, North Carolina; B. F. Bowles, East St. Louis, Illinois; John Hope, Atlanta, Georgia; W. E. Day, Muskogee, Oklahoma; W. T. Vernon, Jackson, Mississippi; James A. Booker, Little Rock, Arkansas; G. W. Trenholm, Tuscumbia, Alabama; R. R. Wright, Savannah, Georgia; H. T. Kealing, Quindaro, Kansas; J. A. Martin, Alcorn, Mississippi; L. C. Anderson, Austin, Texas; J. S. Jones, Lake Charles, Louisiana; Miss Ida C. Plumber, Washington, District of Columbia.

The Association will hold its next annual session at Savannah, Georgia.

Heads of Land Grant Colleges Confer.

Representatives of the Negro land-grant colleges held an interesting conference here last week at the Y. M. C. A., on Twelfth street, the sessions covering portions of Wednesday and Thursday. The conference was held in connection with the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, while met here at the same time, and the delegates attended morning and evening sessions of that body.

There are fifteen colored schools which derive their support in part from the fund given under the Merrill Act, and practically all of these were represented at the conference here. The discussions and papers were illuminating, and the exchange of views and experiences will prove valuable to those who have the schools in charge. Among those who spoke were P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education; W. D. Hurd, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College; A. C. Monahan, of the United States Bureau of Education; Dr. S. M. Newman, president of Howard University; Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, president of the National Training School; Dr. W. C. Jason, president of the Delaware State College; Dr. J. H. Dillard, president of the board of trustees for the Jeanes Fund; T. C. McLurkin, of Pine Bluff, Ark.; A. W. Curtis, Institute, W. Va.; Thomas Jesse Jones, Dr. J. O. Spencer, of Morgan College; Dr. C. W. Childs, of this city, and others. Prof. Byrd Prillerman, president of the West Virginia Colored Institute, Institute, W. Va., was again chosen president. The remaining officers elected were: N. B. Young, Tallahassee, Fla., secretary; W. C. Jason, treasurer, and James B. Dudley, of the A. and M. College, Greensboro, N. C., chairman of the executive committee.

LAND GRANT COLLEGES IN ANNUAL SESSION

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 18.—The third annual session of the Conference of Negro Land Grant Colleges was held in the auditorium of the colored Y. M. C. A. building, 1816 12th street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, November 12 and 13. Ten states were represented at this conference and much interest was manifested in the discussions and addresses. Arkansas sent Prof. P. C. McLurkin; Delaware, President W. C. Jason; Florida, President N. B. Young; Kentucky, President G. P. Russell and Prof. R. W. James; Louisiana, President Clark; Maryland, President J. O. Spencer, of Morgan College; North Carolina, President James B. Dudley and Prof. H. L. Bluford; South Carolina, President R. S. Wilkinson and Prof. Benjamin F. Hubert; Virginia, Prof. C. K. Graham, and West Virginia, President Byrd Prillerman and Prof. A. W. Curtis.

The conference opened Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock when Mr. Lewis E. Johnson, Executive Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and President S. N. Newman of Howard University, welcomed the visiting delegates. The response was made by President G. P. Russell of Kentucky. Addresses delivered at this first meeting were: "Duties of the Negro Land Grant Colleges to the Government and State," by President R. S. Wilkinson of South Carolina; "Duties of the Negro Land Grant Colleges to the Student," by President N. B. Young of Florida, and "What Standard of Scholarship Shall we Expect of these Schools?" by President Jas. B. Dudley of North Carolina. Other addresses were delivered by Hon. P. P. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education, President W. O. Thompson of the Ohio State University, and Mr. Bradford Knapp of the Farm Demonstration Office, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Thursday afternoon, November 13, Prof. William D. Hurd, Director of Extension Work, Massachusetts Agricultural College, addressed the conference on "Carrying the College to the Student." He was followed by Mr. James H Dillard, President of the Jeannes Fund. "Agricultural Bills Now Pending in Congress" was the subject of the address by President J. O. Spencer of Morgan College, Baltimore, Md. A. C. Monahan, Specialist in Rural Education, U. S. Bureau of Education, spoke on "The Place of Agriculture in our System of Education." President W. C. Jason of Delaware very ably discussed the question, "What Standard of Morals Shall we Expect of these Schools?" By special invitation, Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, President of the National Training School, Washington, D. C., addressed the conference at this last session.

A round table was held at which the following questions were discussed: "What Has Your School Done in the Last Year to Better its Agricultural Condition?" and "The Relationship of the Farm to the School Proper—Should it be Expected to Pay?" "If so, How Should It Get Its Credit?"

President Byrd Prillerman of the West Virginia Colored Institute was re-elected chairman of this conference for the third consecutive term. Prof. Prillerman has served the conference in this capacity each year since its organization at Columbus, O., in 1911, and this honor is a distinct compliment to him as a leader along educational lines. President N. B. Young of the State School at Tallahassee, Fla., was elected secretary to succeed Prof. Benjamin F. Hubert of South Carolina, and President W. C. Jason of Delaware was elected treasurer. The executive committee consists of President James B. Dudley of Greensboro, N. C., chairman; President R. S. Wilkerson of Orangeburg, S. C., and President G. P. Russell of Frankfort, Ky.

The sessions of the conference were attended by the leading colored citizens of Washington, and much interest was manifested in the meetings by leading white educational experts of the country. In arranging his program, President Prillerman was highly gratified to find that prominent white educators were willing to give their aid to this worthy organization.

TULSA, OKLA.

Tulsa, Okla., Dec. 9.—The North East Oklahoma Teachers 'Association held its second annual session in this city on November 28 and 29. President J. E. Mason presided and nearly two hundred teachers were present. Many plans were laid for the advancement of the work among rural schools.

The subjects of Domestic Science and Manual Training in Rural Schools were given much consideration. W. E. Day, president of the Oklahoma State Teachers' Association, presented a plan by which the two branches can and will in the future, be successfully taught in these schools. According to his plan, supervisors will go from school to school, carrying this work into every town and hamlet, however humble it may be.

Much interest was manifested in the annual address of President J. E. Mason, who called special attention to the discrimination being practiced against our people in this State, and urged that a committee be sent to wait on the Governor ,to petition him to recommend that the entire control of rural schools be again put in the hands of trustees of the various school districts as heretofore.

H. B. P. Johnson made a strong plea to the association asking them to give a donation to the fund being raised to pay the mortgage on the "Fred Douglass Home," at Washington, D. C. After a spirited discussion the Association voted to donate $5 to this fund.

Freeman L. Martain, secretary of the Oklahoma tate Business League was introduced and made a strong appeal for the association's support in helping the State League to care for **the National Business League which meetings in Muskogee next August. He was given a donation of $10.**

At the close of the association the teachers of Tulsa, under the leadership of Prof. Hughes tendered the visitors a banquet. Prof. Hughes was elected president of the association for the ensuing year.

NEGRO TEACHERS TO MEET IN NORFOLK

Freeman — 3-22-13

HAMPTON, Va.—The Negro Teachers' Association and School Improvement League of Virginia met in Norfolk on February 27 and 28, and reported on the progress which has been made in improving rural schools and communities.

This association and League seeks to combine all the educational forces at work among the colored people in Virgina. It has the endorsement of the State Department of Education.

E. A. Long, Cambria, Va., who is president of the association and league, arranged an attractive program for the two-day meeting. A summary of the program follows: Value of Business Training, R. E. Saunders; Grading for Rural Schools, W. T. B. Williams; Geography, Miss A. E. Tucker; Reading, Miss Sarah J. Walter; Arithmetic, M. W. Connor; How the Secondary Schools May Help the Public Schools, Rev. J. S. Russell; Industrial Work for Rural Schools, Alida Banks; Negro Organization Society, Major R. R. Moton and J. M. Gandy.

Addresses were delivered by Mrs. B. B. Munford, Richmond, president of the Cooperative Education Association; Messrs. R. A. Dobie, R. A. Tucker, J. Paul Spence; Rev. J. H. Hughes, Rev. E. H. Ragsdale, Hunter; Attorney W. H. C. Brown; Attorney A. J. Oliver, S. S. Ragsdale, Thomas C. Walker and G. W. Owens.

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National Association of Colored Teachers

The Journal & Guide 12-20-13

PRINCIPALS AND TEACHERS MEET

Forthcoming Conference of Secondary School Workers To Be An Important Meeting.

EIGHTH ANNUAL SESSION

Experts Will Discuss "The Direct Contribution of Secondary Schools to Welfare of Community"

(Special to Journal and Guide)

Richmond, Va., Dec. 16.—The Eighth Annual Conference of Principals and Teachers of Secondary Schools of Virginia will be held at Virginia Union University, Friday and Saturday, Dec. 26 and 27. Many specialists will discuss the general topic, "The Direct Contribution of Secondary Schools To The Welfare of The Community." Helpful suggestions to educators in regard to aid which they may secure from various sources in planning and carrying out courses of study will be given.

Object Of The Conference

The Conference of Principals and Teachers of Secondary Schools, founded eight years ago, was established for the purpose of standardizing and co-ordinating the work of the chief schools in Virginia. Enlarging its scope, the conference has taken up the most vital problems pertaining to the cause of education from the most elementary school up to the university.

Subjects To Be Discussed

Under the general head of the direct contribution of secondary schools to the welfare of the community will come discussions of health and business conditions in the country by Principals W. J. Decatur, T. C. Erwin, W. E. Robinson and Mr. G. W. Blount. Dr. Ennion G. Williams of tne State Board of Health will give valuable suggestions as to how help may be obtained from the state. Moral conditions in general will be discussed by Miss A. I. Robinson, President R. C. Woods, Principal W. McKirahan and Dr. J. E. Jones. Other practical discussions will be led by Miss Wilson, Miss Ransome, Mr. J. W. Pierce, Professor G. W. Owens, Principal J. S. Russell, Professors M. W. Connor and Worrell, the latter being a member of the State Board of Education. There will be three accounts of the work of organizations helpful to secondary schools. The nature of the Association of Colleges for Colored Youth will be discussed by its president, Dr. George Rice Hovey. Professor W. T. B. Williams will give an account of the Association of Industrial and Secondary Schools. Professor J. M. Gandy, executive secretary of the Negro Organization Society, will tell of its work.

The thirty-fifth annual session of the State Teachers' Association will convene in Louisville, November 12-14. Great preparations are being made by the Louisville school teachers. The association has been assured by boards of education in all the cities and towns of Kentucky, with the exception of two or three that the colored teacher will be granted permission to attend the meeting. The following persons have been engaged to speak for us at the meeting:—Prof. Kelly Miller, Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Sutton E. Griggs, Memphis, Tenn.; Miss L. V. Brown, public schools of Indianapolis, Ind.; Dr. R. P. Hallecks, author of Halleck's Psychology and American Literature; Hon. Barksdale Holland, superintendent of schools, Louisville, Ky.; Miss Louise Dietz, primary superintendent, Louisville; Prof. O. L. Reid, department of English, Girls' high school, Louisville. Secure your homes by writing Prof. Wm. L. Evens, 716 South Sixteenth street. The first session will begin on Wednesday, at 2 p. m., and Thursday afternoon will be inspection day of the Louisville schools, and Friday afternoon will be department day. Prof. F. M. Wood president of the association, is making a strenuous effort to make this meeting the greatest in the history of the association.

Special Notice to Colored Teachers

J. S. J. 8-16-13

Mr. Editor:

I submit herein a list of the officers of Georgia Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, with a request that you allow it to appear in your widely read journal. And may I also enter a plea that every Negro teacher in Georgia join us in an effort to bring once more to life and activity our state teachers' association. At present, Georgia is probably the most backward state in the whole south with respect to its teachers' association. This ought not to be; and if the teachers of the state will rally to our support, it shall no longer be the case. Let every teacher of Negro schools in the state rise up and lend his aid in making our association what it ought to be, the leading association in the south.

In due time, notice will be given of the time and place of the next meeting. Every officer is urged to make the association a success.

The following are officers of the association: President, M. W. Reddick, Americus; vice president, Dr. W. A. Fountain, Atlanta; corresponding secretary, Prof. S. H. Archer, Atlanta; recording secretary, Miss Annadel King, Atlanta; assistant secretary, Prof. T. H. Smith, Athens.

Congressional District Vice Presidents: 1st district, Prof. L. B. Thompson, Savannah; 2nd district, Prof. G. W. F. Philips, Americus; 3rd district, Prof. S. S. Humbert, Montezuma; 4th district, Prof. W. H. Spencer, Columbus; 5th district, Miss Cora Finley, Atlanta; 6th district, Mrs. Helena Brown Cobb, Barnesville; 7th district, Rev. J. H. Gadson, Rome; 8th district, Prof. L. S. Clark, Athens; 9th district, Miss Fannie L. Showers, Thomson; 10th district, Prof. S. X. Floyd, Augusta; 11th district, Prof. N. W. Curtright, Brunswich; 12th district, Rev. E. G. Thomas, McRae.

Executive committee: The executive committee consists of the elective officers and the following persons: Mrs. P. J. Bryant, Atlanta; Prof. Isaiah Blocker, Augusta, Prof. L. B. Thompson, Savannah: Prof. John Hope, Atlanta; Prof. L. H. Williams, Macon; Prof. Theodore B. Lathrop, Atlanta; and Miss Lucy C. Laney, Augusta.

Thanking you in advance for your kindness and soliciting your support in this effort to have a great association, I am

Respectfully,
M. W. Reddick.

Education-1913

Orphanages

NEW BOARD ELECTED

Howard Orphanage and Industrial School Has a New Board of Managers—Meeting Held Monday.

Orphs 3-20-13

The annual meeting (postponed last October) of the Society of the Brooklyn Howard Orphanage and Industrial School was held Monday at the city office, 545 Herkimer street. President R. M. Whiting presided.

The newly elected board of managers are Clinton L. Rossiter, Alfred A. Whitman, William N. Baylis, Amos J. Peaslee, R. M. Whiting, M. B. Snevily, Robert Mallory, Jr., Edgar Macdonald, L. Hollingsworth Wood, Miss Carolina M. Wood, Miss Helen Underhill, Dr. E. P. Roberts, Dr. O. M. Waller, the Rev. W. M. Moss, the Rev. S. W. Timms and the Rev. Wm. H. Brooks.

Mr. Whiting explained among other things the standing of the institution and the change in the board of managers which would take place.

Counselor D. Macon Webster, who had resigned as a manager, was selected and acted as secretary. M. B. Snevily, the vice-president, explained the intentions of the incoming board, stating that as the institution was greatly in debt L. Hollingworth Wood and other men of influence volunteered to take control for a period of two years and in three payments liquidate the indebtedness.

MANY AT COMMENCEMENT

Y. W. C. A.

Diplomas Awarded Graduates of Howard Orphange and Industrial School —Exhibit of Children's Work Shown.

The commencement exercises of the Brooklyn Howard Orphanage and Industrial School, Kings Park, L. I., were held in the chapel, June 27, at 2.30 p. m. A program arranged by the principal, Miss Mabel Dublin, was rendered by the children and graduates. Mr. Hines, chief accountant in the comptroller's office, was present and addressed the graduates.

Dr. O. M. Waller, a member of the board of trustees, made an address and presented a prize awarded by the principal to the graduate receiving the highest average. This was won by Mary L. Sampson. E. Williams of Westbury, L. I., was present and made an encouraging speech.

Miss Helen Underhill of Jericho, L. I., one of the lady managers, presented the diplomas to the graduates. Mrs. A. E. Russell, who was principal of the school for eight years, was also present and spoke of her love, faith and fidelity to the work. The Rev. L. J. Brown was present and spoke to the children.

Many visitors attended the exercises to encourage the superintendent in his work. There was a splendid exhibit of the children's work in an adjoining room. The graduates were Mary L. Sampson, Margaret V. Walker and Arthur Withers.

FIDELIA INDUSTRIAL ORPHANS' HOME

9-20-13.

The School and Home That Will Fit into the Life of our Citizens Like the Keystone of a Great Building—Mrs. Caldwell, One of the Founders and Workers, Likewise the Other Officers of Thirty-second Street and Wabash Avenue, Have Done Much for the Success the Home Has Already Made.

Progress of Negro Woman Organization's Orphans Home.

That Chicago, the great metropolis of the Northwest, is leading other cities in advancement is shown by what it is doing for the children not only of today but of the future. The Amanda Smith Home stands with its outstretched hands to rescue the fallen. But a bright and brilliant star yet has long since been looming up beyond yon western hills, and it was left for a Negro woman to fathom its outline words in the distance and say, What of the Negro orphans of the state of Illinois? Mrs. Fidelia Davis, 3152 Dearborn street, small of stature but mighty in force and power, interpreted the meaning of that star and wrote in its brilliant outlines "Fidelia Industrial Orphans' Home." This home was organized and founded by this brilliant woman on last Thursday afternoon, September 11, in her spacious home at the above number, seventeen ladies. The home was tastefully decorated for the occasion. Mrs. Davis called the meeting to order and outlined her work in beautiful and touching words, not only of Chicago, but all over this state, what of our orphan boys and girls, and how she had longed that her day and night dream might come true of the establishment of this home; and, as she expressed it, this is the happiest day of her life. At the close of the beautiful remarks Mrs. Ida Thaudius responded in her own pleasing way. Mrs. Ella Holmes stated, to begin with and to be the first donor, she would present a box of clothing. Each lady then spoke in glowing terms of the founder, Mrs. Davis, and the work she had so nobly begun, and pledged every effort on their part to make her project a crowning success.

Several ladies who had been invited by Mrs. Davis to attend the organization were absent, much to her regret. The following members of the board and officers were then chosen: Mrs. Fidelia L. Davis, founder and president; Mrs. Emma J. Caldwell, matron and counselor; Mrs. A. W. Bennett, vice president; Mrs. Ida Thadonis, secretary; Mrs. Maggie Thompson, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Lenia Steward, treasurer. Trustees, Mrs. Ella L. Holmes, chairman; Mrs. Ida M. Nelson, Mrs. Alice Walker. Lookout committee, Mrs. I. Tendile, chairman; Mrs. F. Warren, Blanch McNeal, Delia Hedspeth.

At the close of the election of officers the president invited her guests to her beautifully decorated dining room, where they were served in six courses to the most delicious repast of the season. Mrs. Blanch O'Neal assisted in receiving and serving with the president. At the close of the repast the president presented a handsome bouquet of flowers to Mrs. Thadonis, Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Nelson, and on Friday night at Odd Fellows Hall sent a letter of greeting and a shower of roses to the matron of honor that had been chosen by the ladies. Mrs. Nelson also sent a handsome bouquet. Mrs. Caldwell received them in her quiet and pleasing manner amid the praises from the members of her H. of R. 1073, and thus on the threshold of another new era she will join hands with the president and other members of the board, and with fair, liberal and broad mindedness the fair name of the Fidelia Industrial Orphans' Home of the State of Illinois will live as a fair monument for the staunch support and efforts of this splendid woman and its founder, Fidelia L. Davis.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 12, 1913.

Mrs. Emma J. Caldwell, District Grand Most Noble Governor:

I, Fidelia L. Davis, of Household No. 3406, Queen of Sheba, founder and president of the Fidelia Industrial Orphans' Home, send you this letter of thanks for your acceptance of the office of matron of honor and counsel.

I feel assured that the movement so greatly needed in our city can stop at nothing short of success while we have such women as you and the others who have been chosen.

Accept this token of friendship, love and truth. Yours in P. H. P.,

MRS. FIDELIA L. DAVIS.

3152 Wabash avenue.

NEGRO SUMMER NORMAL AND CHAUTAUQUA

Indianapolis Globe 6/14/13

Special to the Globe.

Atoka, Okla., June 8.—The Southeast Oklahoma State Summer Normal and Chautauqua for colored teachers opened here Monday morning for a month's session.

To date the enrollment is 160, coming from seven counties of the State, and direct from Arkansas, Tennessee, Texas, Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky and Virginia.

The Normal is conducted by I. B. McCutcheon, a former graduate, of Tennessee, assisted by W. E. Day, an appointee of Gov. Cruce to the Negro Congress to convene in St. Paul, Minn., in July, and S. C. Counter.

The field in this section is in great need of competent teachers.

CLEANLINESS PREACHED BY BOOKER WASHINGTON

Advises Negro School Teachers to Beautify Yards

SUMMER SCHOOL CLOSES

Three Hundred Attendred Most Successful Session in History of the Institution

Mont. Adv. 6-23-13

TUSKEGEE, ALA., June 22—The first week of the summer school for negro teachers at Tuskegee Institute closed with an enrollment of 279 teachers, including twenty-five rural preachers enrolled in the summer Bible school. This is a gain of fifty-eight for the same period last year.

Professor J. R. E. Lee, director, stated today that aside from the enrollment in the Bible school there are 300 teachers in attendance when the local teachers are considered. He said fifty others will come in during the next week. These teachers, some of the best of the race, come from points in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Illinois, Wisconsin and Kansas.

They show great eagerness to study modern methods of teaching. Much attention is given to the study of sanitation, of school environments.

Following is a part of a lecture delivered by Dr. Booker T. Washington yesterday and highly endorsed by the visitors.

Booker Washington Talks.

In addressing the school on the subject of "Cleaning Up," Booker T. Washington spoke as follows:

"It has been my privilege to visit many kinds of schools in cities, in towns, and in the country, and I have received various kinds of impressions. I will speak first of the material side of the school life, the outside. It is very interesting to compare one school building, so far as the visible appearances are concerned, with another. First of all, you must be impressed with the fact that the old time methods of education are passing away, that progress and advantages are being made, and if you do not change the conditions, some one is going to change you. There are lots of teachers who just die on their field because they have not made any progress for twenty years.

"In olden days, school grounds could be kept untidy without any idea of system or order, and yet was called a place for education and conditions changed and we are demanding that the school teacher exhibit some kind of common sense. All through the olden times, you found people who did not give any attention to the school yard, but today that is changed. Now if you are where you can exert an influence, you should see to it that the school yard is laid out carefully with some system. Have care enough to lay out a school garden and a school yard. Every yard should be properly laid out and it should be kept clean. The thing that amazes me in connection with colored schools, and disgusts me in most cases when I go to visit a city colored school, is the fact that it is dirty. I have seen many city school yards where there is so much paper and so many rags and so much filth that you could hardly reach the door. I could give you some names of such schools, but had better not. You can see old papers laying there from one year to another. Now teachers, why do you not clean up? You wait on the Board of Education. Well, you misjudge the Board.

Have Clean Yards.

"If you will just go into your class and say 'boys and girls, we are going out in the air and we are going to clean up all this paper and rags so we will look better,' they will be pleased. So, if you want to get the love and respect of your pupils, you can do it by having a clean and systematic school yard. You think the most important thing is books. First clean up, and give this book business a proper place to live. When you are going to move into a new house, you do not sit down and read a book first, but after you get things respectable and comfortable in the house and yard, then you can afford to read a book. Why not conduct a school in the same way? This is our home for eight or nine months, so let us make it clean and attractive so that this will be a pleasant place to live.

"Another thing that tries me about the city schools and teachers is that they seem to feel wrong unless half

of the window glass is broken out. I do not know why that is, but it is true. Well, now, if education has any meaning it should help us to keep things attractive. It should help us to lay out a yard, clean it up, and then put in the window glass. Take your arithmetic problems from your own room. Ask the boys and girls how many glasses are broken out. Make another question by asking how much it will cost to put those glasses in, and they will be thinking the cost to get the glass, how it is made, how the putty is made, where it comes from. Then if twelve windows are out have them figure how much it will cost to put in twelve windows after they know how much it will cost to put in one. Then you will have worked out one of the most practical problems. Then do not be satisfied with the mere work of the classes, but have school gardens, plant flowers. You must study the human nature of your children, and without great expense you can make your school yard very clean and attractive, and you can add to your own value as a teacher. For such a kind of teacher is the kind of teacher that never will be parted with without some difficulty. By this you bring pleasure and satisfaction to your school life, which mean pleasure and happiness to you in after years.

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The Scope of the Work.

The scope of the work covered every subject taught or that should be taught in the public schools. From the most elementary branches taught in the school room to advanced work in physics, household chemistry, geometry, general history and English literature, the teachers of youth sought to lay afresh their foundation for work when they return to their respective fields of labor.

Almost daily excursions were made in groups of a hundred to the farm, the truck garden, the creamery, the poultry yard, the piggery, the orchards the horse barn, the dairy, where studies were made in the various branches of agriculture. Excursions for observations also were made to the different mechanical departments, where hundreds of boys were at work in shoe-making, tailoring, blacksmithing, printing, painting, etc. Frequent visits also were made to the department of girls' industries in Dorothy Hall, where a hundred girls were at work in home making service, such as bed making, table setting, dining room decorum, table manners, picture hanging, etc. Cooking, household economics, plain and fancy sewing, women's tailoring, basketry, raffia work, broom-making, mattress-making, were learned by the teachers by doing the work themselves.

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Education - 1913.

Orphanage

Summer Normal at Virginia Union University.

The Summer Normal at Virginia Union University last year was very sucressful. Those teachers who wanted to get something which would be helpful and those who wanted advanced certificates of value were not disappointed.

This year the school will prove to be still more helpful and attractive. New subjects such as Drawing, Primary Industrial work, Music and Games and Observation work will be given by experienced teachers.

Richmond Planet 4-26-13

This school offers especially advantages to those who want to make the most of a Summer Normal.

1. It lasts six weeks, June 19th to August 2nd, the last three days being devoted to examinations. There will be no sessions on Saturday. A six weeks session will accomplish far more than one of four weeks, both in professional work and in preparation for the State Examinations.

2. This School makes a specialty of the courses required for the Professional Certificates. Last year 110 teachers already holding first grade certificates, took these professional courses and did remarkably fine work that showed both real ability and conscientious application to the lessons. This year these classes will be full.

3. This school also gives special attention to the preparation of those who desire to take the first grade State certificates. Six weeks of work under skillful professors is of inestimable value to those who need a last review for the State examinations.

4. Advanced High School or College work will be given in any regular subject for which as many as 5 applicants make request by June 1st.

The Summer Normal at Virginia Union University offers to colored teachers opportunities substantially equal to those offered to white teachers at the University of Virginia at Charlottesville,—Professional, High School and College Subjects and a six week's session.

The attendance will prove the character and ambition of the colored teachers. We expect them to show their appreciation of a good thing by a crowded attendance. If they thus show a demand for the best training, equal to that sought by the best white teachers the best will be offered to them in the future as it is this year.

No teacher is a credit to his or her profession or race unless constantly improving in ability. Nor can a teacher expect to hold his place indefinitely without growth in efficiency. Let the teachers prove and improve their worth by a large attendance on this Summer Normal

Education - 1913-1914
Rural Schools, State Supervisors of

NEGRO SCHOOL WORK.

The Outlook.
Oct-16-13.

(BY HON. LEO M. FAVROT.)
State Supervisor Rural Schools for Negroes.

The following article is reprinted from the Arkansas Gazette of Little Rock, Ark.:

No scheme of public education is complete unless it includes the training of the hand and the heart. Overemphasis has been placed on the training of the head in the past. The result has been that our public schools frequently have failed to prepare the mass of our citizens for good citizenship and efficient service. The effort has been to train the few for leadership rather than the many for actual service. But a state that recognizes education s the bulwark of civilization, and ignorance the hand-maid of crime, assumes, through its public school system, the responsibility of educating not a few here and there to dominate the large majority, but to train all the children of all the people to the highest possible measure of efficiency. The success or failure of a democracy depends upon how well we accomplish this task. Reduce it to the last analysis and the public school proves itself worthy of the support which the state gives it if it succeeds in accomplishing this dual mission:

First, to teach the boys and girls to earn a livelihood.

Second, to teach them to make life better worth living.

The Industrial Idea.

Until recent years we have believed that if boys and girls pursued diligently the literary subjects prescribed for scholars in the monastic schools of the middle ages, they would by some means of transformation never clearly understood become adapted to any occupation or profession in which they chose to engage. Nowadays it is difficult to convince the average man that a knowledge of algebra is as good for a farmer as a knowledge of practical agriculture; or that Greek will make a man a better blacksmith, or the geography of a foreign country a better dry goods salesman, or cube root make a woman a better mother and housekeeper.

We have to-day a new conception of what constitutes an education. We recognize that some men, skilled in the classics, are of far less service to the state and humanity than are some illiterates. We stress more and more the real thing in education, and that which is genuine takes on value. We are striving to forsake conventionalities and to become less artificial in our conduct and habits of life. The industrial idea has taken hold extensively in the public school systems of the Northern and Western states, and trade schools and departments of domestic science and of art flourish everywhere.

The idea of industrial education for Negroes in a school seems to have originated with General Samuel C. Armstrong, the founder of Hampton Institute, Virginia. He stated in a report to his trustees concerning Hampton:

"The object of this school is, first, to make men and women, not profound scholars; second, to dignify labor." He specified that Latin and Greek be not taught at Hampton, and "limited the curriculum to the common English branches, and behind it all, and for all, daily manual toil, not merely to earn support, but as a means of grace and hope of glory."

From its inception Hampton has stressed the value of cleanliness, personal hygiene, thrift and industry, and through these habits of life its students have attained the Hampton spirit—a rare spirit of devotion to an ideal and service to humanity. Booker T. Washington, the greatest exponent of industrial education for Negroes in the South, himself a product of Hampton, inculcates this spirit in the Tuskegee graduates. Other similar institutions of lesser magnitude throughout the South are working along similar lines.

New Fund for Work.

A recent force in the practical education of the Negro in the South is the Anna T. Jeanes Fund for Negro Rural Education. This fund is being used by its trustees under the direction of Dr. James H. Dillard of New Orleans to provide salaries for industrial teachers in 119 counties in 13 of the Southern states. During 1912 $36,000 was spent in this manner. In many counties of the South the Jeanes Fund no longer pays the salary of such a teacher, but the value of such a teacher having been demonstrated, the county itself provides the necessary funds to support the work. The work of these industrial teachers will be told in words later in this story.

Another recent factor in the development of the industrial idea in our common schools is found in the newly created office of state supervisor of rural schools for Negroes, an office made possible by an appropriation from the General Education Board of New York City to carry on this work in several Southern states. This official will strive to spread the industrial work over the State among the Negro schools, to direct and systematize the work where it is already installed, and to co-operate constantly with county superintendents, directors and teachers to make the rural schools as truly efficient as possible.

Jeanes Fund Teachers.

The counties which have enjoyed the benefits of the Jeanes Fund philanthrophy during the past sessions are Arkansas, Ashley, Chicot, Dalls, Desha, Jefferson, Lafayette and Pulaski. The same counties will continue to receive aid during the coming session, and in adition to these Jackson, Hempstead and Monroe have been accorded the benefits of this fund.

These teachers must have as one qualification skill in some arts that can be taught in rural communities. These include a practical knowledge of how to sew, how to cook, how to garden, how to make baskets of willow tigs, how to make chair bottoms, horse collars and other articles of shucks, how to make and use oak splits in basketry and in other ways; how to use tools of various kinds for ordinary work about the home and farm; how to launder clothes and keep a house clean; how to repair harness, furniture and fences; how to do simple wood and iron work; how to select seed and grow crops; how to look after the milk supply and the poultry, and such common domestic arts. In addition to being teachers along some of these lines at least, the Jeanes Fund workers must be willing and able to speak to pupils and patrons of the schools to encourage them to raise their standard of living. They teach them how to make themselves stronger physically and how to resist diseases. They arouse their ambition to make better crops, to own their own homes, and to take better care of what they have. They advise them to build better houses,(to paint their houses, and to keep their premises clean. They endeavor to raise their standards of morality. In general, their message to the community and county is one of helpfulness and cheer. They would strive to give the Negroes a greater interest in and a better understanding of country life, to enable them to produce more and conserve more of what they produce, to keep them better satisfied to live in the rural districts and to prevent so many from crowding into the cities, there to frequently to lead lives of idleness and crime.

Services in Demand.

In Desha county the services of Mattie Johnson are in such demand for her work in sewing, basketry, bead work, weaving, millinery, shuck work and dressmaking, that the school communities outside of Arkansas City, her home, cheerfully pay her traveling expenses to secure her services two or three times a month. At the close of last session, Mattie Johnson had this work on exhibition, and many of the white people of the town went out to see it. So attractive did the work appear that one little white girl rather bitterly reproach d a school director for giving the co red children advantages that the white school did not have.

Edmonia Parker, in Chicot County, is enthusiastic about her work and knows how to enthuse others. She walked four miles to take lessons from a basket maker who makes ba kets of spit oak, in order that she ght teach the art. Both she and tie Johnson attended the meeting o he canning club agents held in Little ck during May under the auspices ie United States agricultural demo a- tion service at their own exper to learn the art of canning vege ables and fruit, that they might be better prepared to work among their people.

Mary Robinson, in Dallas County, has a high standard of excellence for her work. The white citizens of Fordyce are enthusiastic about her work and keep her supplied with all she needs to carry it on. They appreciate her services so much that they themselves pay her expenses to other schools in the county in order to have her make Fordyce her headquarters.

Sewing Not Neglected.

S. A. Johnson in Pulaski devotes much of his time to chair caning, basketry and chuck work, but sewing is not neglected. He, too, attended the canning demonstrations in Little Rock. This year he has organized a corn club of 79 members and a canning club of 86 members among the colored girls and boys of this county.

One interesting feature of P. A. Garrison's work in Arkansas County is shown in the illustration. The broom corn industry is proving not only helpful to those boys that make brooms, but also to the farmers thereabouts, who find a ready market for a good paying crop.

Mary Stamps, who makes her headquarters at the Stamps Industrial School, is doing effective work there as well as in the rural schools near by. The worker in Ashley County, with headquarters at Crossett, has been supplied with an excellent building for this work at that point, and is getting satisfactory results.

Other Forces in Arkansas.

Outside of the Jeanes Fund industrial teachers in the eight counties mentioned, there are many others engaged in spreading the doctrine of industrial education in various forms in Arkansas.

At Hope, for instance, with aid received from the Slater Fund, excellent work is being done in the household arts. Special rooms and euipment have been provided by the school directors to carry on this work, and school and city officials of that progressive town can testify, together with the writer, to the fact that the girls in the cooking class last session successfully mastered the culinary art. A workshop for boys has recently been erected on the school grounds there under the direction of the principal, H. C. Yerger.

The excellent courses in domestic science and art and in manual training at the M. W. Gibbs High School in Little Rock under Dora Adair and P. L. Dorman, are helping to make efficient and practical citizens. The school garden work at the Gibbs High School, and at the several elementary schools under the direction of Mr. C. W. Watson of the United States demonstration service, are arousing great interest in this important subject. The course in domestic art at Philander Smith College, and the courses in domestic art and in manual training at the Arkansas Baptist College are doing much to spread the doctrine of industrial education among Negroes. The work of A. B. Crump at Camden in school gardening and in encouraging co-operative farming deserves special mention. The practical work in sewing at the Branch Normal at Pine Bluff, and the valuable work in wood and iron there, as well as the practical agricultural course offered there by C. P. McLurkin, all point to the general awakening along these lines. And here also should be mentioned the valuable services rendered the Negroes through the activities of Ralph Amos, United States demonstrator, working under the direction of C. W. Watson, state agent. These are not all the agencies that are contributing to the spread of the doctrine of industrial education in Arkansas, but they are those with which the writer is now in touch, and give some idea of the scope and spread of the work. Plans are being made to operate agricultural schools in some of the counties, and tracts of land have already been purchased for their location.

Teachers' Summer Schools.

There have just been in operation during June in five cities and towns of the state, four-week industrial summer normals. At these schools, in addition to the literary work required to make a teacher's certificate, there were offered courses in household arts, and in handcraft of various kinds. These courses were designed especially to train the teachers of Arkansas to undertake in their schools some hand work, and to relate the school work more closely to the community activities. In addition to the industrial teachers stationed at each of these summer schools for the four-week traveling specialists along industrial lines, and practical lecturers visited the schools and lectured to anda taught the teachers many practical things. The State Board of Health and the United States agricultural demonstration forces united with the State Department of Education in furnishing lecturers for these schools. The warmest co-operation was received from the Negro educators of the State, many of whom spent the entire twenty days teaching and lecturing to the teachers without compensation for their services, on account of the very limited funds at the disposal of the State authorities to carry on this work. There were enrolled in the five summer schools at Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Hope, Dermott and Brinkley 940 teachers. This means that half the public school teachers of Arkansas received this summer an introduction at least to the teaching of industries in the common schools.

Possibilities of the Work.

It is impossible to overestimate the possibilities in this industrial movement among the Negroes, particularly in rural communities. Hampton, Tuskegee and similar institutions have succeeded well in industrializing the lives of their graduates. This should give us encouragement to carry into every Negro district in Arkansas school work of this type. The fact of the ignorance of the great mass of Negroes in our rural districts is no argument in favor of leaving them in ignorance. Under the industrial system of slavery days the Negroes were not left in ignorance, but were carefully trained along industrial lines. In those days the responsibility rested upon the individual slaveholder; now it rests upon the State. In those days it was the economic interest of the slaveholder to train the Negro for efficient service. It is no less to the economic interest of the whole South to-day to give him such training. There are forces working in this country to-day for better health conditions; there are forces for moral reform; there are forces working for a greater industrial and agricultural production and conservation. The education of a people must concern itself with all these forces and must give them at least equal rank with the three R's in our course of

study. These all go to make up a practical education. Such an education is good for the white man and it is good for the Negro. The Negro is living here among us. For our own sake as well as his it is our duty to make him as efficient and useful, as healthy and as decent as possible. The education of the people of the South to their highest possible measure of individual efficiency means an era of more widespread contentment and prosperity than has yet been known to us.

SUPERVISOR NAMED FOR NEGRO RURAL SCHOOLS

Mont. Adv. 2-25-13

James L. Sibley of Jacksonville Takes Up New Line Educational Work

Prof. James L. Sibley, a member of the faculty of the Jacksonville State Normal School, was appointed Monday to the new position of State Supervisor of negro rrual schools by H. J. Willingham, State Superintendent of Education.

Some months ago the State Superintendent succeeded in making arrangements with the General Education Board of New York whereby he was authorized to appoint some suitable person at a salary of $3,000 which the General Education Board provided for indefinitely. The responsibilities of the position made it necessary to study earnestly every available man in the State before deciding upon the appointment. Mr. Sibley will enter upon his duties on March 1, having headquarters in the State Department of Education at Montgomery.

Mr. Sibley is a graduate, in 1902, of the University of Georgia. He has had experience as a teacher in public schools, and during three years he was teacher of manual training in the State Normal School at Livingston, while for the past two years he has been holding a similar position at the State Normal School at Jacksonville, Ala. He is related to Hon. John W. Sibley of Birmingham, Ala., until recently president of the Chamber of Commerce of that city.

Six months after the present State Superintendent of Education came into office, he placed Prof. N. R. Baker in the field as State Supervisor of Rural Schools for the whites, a position which has justified to a marked degree its usefulness. Mr. Baker's salary, also, is proveded by the General Education Board, Mr. Willingham having been given permission to designate the man to fill the place.

The present administration of the State Department of Education has lent itself with every possible emphasis to the improvement of conditions in the rural schools of Alabama. Practically all the legislation which was fostered and supported by the present State Superintendent had for its purpose the improvement of conditions in the rural schools. The appointment of Messrs. Baker and Sibley, who will devote their entire time to the rural schools, is only carrying out the policy of emphasizing more and more that part of the public school system which is most in need of improvement.

THE STATE SUPERVISORSHIP OF INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION FOR NEGROES.

The Remainder. Stamps Ark.

The State Department of Education has recently undertaken a new phase of supervisory work, and will lend its assistance hereafter to the direction of the work in the elementary rural school for Negroes. This work has been made possible by an accepted of for from the General Education Board to provide a special supervisor for Arkansas. Already has the effort been made in several counties to improve the rural schools and rural life by the appointment of county supervisors of rural schools. These colored supervisors have been supplied by the direction of the Negro Rural School Fnad, Anna T. Jeanes Foundation, and have been working under the direction of Dr. Jas. H. Dillard, President of the Foundation, and Mr. B. C. Caldwell, Field Agent. The Negro supervisors will now work under the direction of the State Supervisor.

The general aim of this work is the improvement of rural life conditions among the Negroes. Various means are to be used to bring about this end. Great stress is laid upon sanitation and personal hygiene. Improvement associations are organized to look after the improvements of school grounds, and to assist in properly equipping the buildings. Pressure is brought to bear upon the proper authorities to furnish the right kind of buildings and the benefits of consolidation are made clear. Character building is urged as the only basis for real service and nility. The school and home are brought into close relation. Many activities of the home, such as cooking, sewing, laundering, housekeeping, carpentry and repair work, gardening, farm crops, the care of animals, are urged as part of the school course. The supervisor goes right into the homes in many instances to help spread the doctrine of a better, fuller rural life. Clubs are organized among the boys and girls,—corn clubs, cotton clubs, tomato and canning clubs,—to point the way to more productive agriculture and to greater thriftiness. The idea is to make the individual more efficient and consequently more independent. To accomplish this, industrial branches are introduced into the course of study, partly, of course, to prepare the boys and girls to do well these things that they will be called upon to do in their lives, and partly also to develop those habits of industry and traits of character which go to make up an efficient citizenship. A frequent criticism of our common schools is that they fail to accomplish that for which they were designed. The aim of the industrial training and the special stress upon other things besides books is to make the schools fulfill their real purpose.

This work has been placed in the hands of Mr. Leo M. Favrot, an educator of experience and training, a broad-hearted highly educated Southern and a gentleman who understands southern conditions. Mr. Favrot is keenly alive to the vast possibilities in this special field in Arkansas, and will receive the cooperation and support of the entire citizenship of the State,—white and colored, in his efforts in behalf of the Negro rural school.

Teaching Negro Girls in Arkansas

In his current report, Leo M. Favrot, associate supervisor of rural schools in Arkansas, shows that genuine interest has been aroused in housework studies among the negro girls of the state. Of those who received instruction during the school year of 1913-14 2296 were taught sewing, 327 were enrolled in the cooking class and 436 received lessons in serving. The latter numbers, it is said, would have been much higher had it not been for lack of equipment. The Arkansas Gazette of Little Rock finds encouragement in the figures even as they stand, and asks that white people in the state do all in their power toward bringing the schools in which negro girls are taught domestic duties up to the highest possible standard in equipment. The whites certainly have a duty to perform here, a responsibility to assume; it is plainly to their interest, and it should be their pleasure, to recognize both.

J. S. S. 2-27-13.

It is indeed with much pleasure that we note that Georgia has at last decided to give more attention to the rural elementary education and training of her children. By a recent act of hers, Prof. Charles D. Goodard has been selected as state superintendent of rural elementary education. One of Prof. Godard's duties will be to see to it that ample provision be made in the elementary schools of the state for the industrial education of Negro children. This is indeed as it should be. With thirteen agricultural schools scattered throughout the state and not a one opened to Negro children, the State of Georgia can well afford at this time to provide in some way for the education of her Negro subjects. For a long time, at least, the bulk of our people must earn their livelihood by the use of their hands. If this be true, then these hands must be trained to give the best service possible. This can best be done when the hand training takes place under systematic direction. No other place is as well suited for the carrying out of this systematic direction of hand training as the school room. In providing for the proper training of the hand of her Negro children, the State of Georgia has acted well. In years to come, she will be well repaid for her services in this direction to the Negro children. We congratulate the state on her effort along this line and assure her that the harvest resulting from such a move on her part will be both abundant and profitable.

Education - 1913
Scholarship Distinction

Isaac Fisher Wins Another Prize

The St. L.
8-9-13

Isaac Fisher, graduate of Tuskegee Institute, Class of '98, has just been awarded a prize of $100 by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch for writing the best paper on the subject, "Ten Reasons Why Persons Should Come to Missouri." This makes the fifth prize on economic and other subjects which Mr. Fisher has won since January, 1908. His previous record for prize winning follows:

1908—Craftsman Contest, New York, "The Relation Between Manual Training in the Schools and Industrial Education and Efficiency." Third Prize.

1909—Manufacturers' Record, Baltimore, "A Plan to Give the South a System of Highways Suited to its Needs." Second Prize.

1909—Hart, Schaffner and Marx, Chicago, "German and American Methods of Regulating Trusts." Second Prize.

1910—Moneyweight Scales Company, Dayton, Ohio, "The Merits of Moneyweight Scales." First Prize.

In announcing the prize, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch devotes an entire page to Mr. Fisher's achievement and gives a facsimile of his essay, which is a remarkable compilation of facts.

Among other things, we quote from the Post-Dispatch as follows:

"The winner of the $100 prize offered by the Post-Dispatch for the "Ten Best Reasons Why Persons Should Come to Missouri," is Isaac Fisher, a young Negro school teacher of East Lake Station, Birmingham, Alabama. His "Ten Reasons," reproduced in the same form in which he sent them in—with an interesting story of how he obtained the information enabling him to win the prize, will be found on this page.

"The award was made by the judges after reading hundreds of letters that had been submitted in the competition which attracted wide attention and brought responses from more than 20 states. Each letter in the competition was considered by the judges wholly on its merit and without regard to the personality, place and residence or station in life of its writer. Indeed, with the exception of the place of residence, neither the Post-Dispatch nor the judges had any information whatever on these points.

"Fisher's 'Ten Reasons,' by all the tests of excellence, were adjudged the best. The Post-Dispatch did not know he was a Negro until his photograph arrived in the office in response to a notification to him that he had been declared the winner of the contest The judges will learn of his color when they read this announcement today.

"The prize winning article, together with the writer's story of how he came to make a success of what he undertakes—of which his 'Ten Reasons' article is an example—are highly interesting and informing. They not only contain an astonishing amount of information about Missouri, but an insight into character and the secret of attainment under difficult conditions."

Editorially the Post-Dispatch refers to the successful contestant as follows:

THE $100 "MISSOURI BOOSTING" PRIZE

The announcement, with full details on another page, of the winning of the $100 prize for the "Ten Best Reasons Why People Should Come to Missouri," by a colored school teacher in Alabama, will be a genuine surprize to the thousands of Missourians who took part in the contest The identity of the prize winner was, of course, unknown to the gentlemen who made the award and to the Post-Dispatch.

There were no set rules in this contest. It was open to the world. Judging from all the conditions, a Missourian of white ancestry who knew the State and had traveled extensively through it might have been expected to win. But a non-resident, a colored man, carried off the prize simply because he has the capacity for taking infinite pains, which, it has been said, is the secret of genius. His explanatory letter, accompanying the "Ten Best Reasons," shows how he put his mental activities to his particular task, and performed it. It is his theory, as he explains that a human being can acquire any knowledge if he persistently sets his mind upon getting it. The letter is highly interesting and is a valuable lesson, especially to the young folks, on the necessity for concentration and perseverance. His achievement shows the advancement of and reflects credit on the American Negro.

This contest has been a valuable advertisement for Missouri. Carried on under the auspices of the Federation of Missouri Commercial Clubs, a state-wide organization whose object is to advertise and develop the State of Missouri, it attracted the notice of probably a million readers, not only in Missouri, but in all parts of the country. The thousands of manuscripts received come from practically every state. At the conclusion of the contest, the General Secretary of the Federation said:

"The Federation of Missouri Commercial Clubs feels itself unable to express the satisfaction that it feels and the good results it has received and the deep appreciation its members have for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and for the good you have brought to our State and to the Federation by this contest."

Freeman MISS PHYLLIS WHEATLEY WATERS. 6-28-13

Captain of Basket Ball Team, Graduate From Ann Arbor High School.

Miss Phyllis Wheatley Waters, daughter of Col. Phil. Waters, the well-known political leader of Charleston, W. Va., graduated last Thursday from the Ann Arbor High School, after an enviable record covering four years, during which time she made not less than 95 per cent. in any of the branches embraced in her list of studies. The brilliance of Miss Waters' career at this school is enchanced by the fact that in her junior year she was awarded a scholarship for merit, the first time in the history of the institution that this honor was won by a colored student.

During her entire course she was a member of her class basket-ball and tennis teams, and was this year elected captain of the basket-ball team, another distinction conferred for the first time upon a colored student. Miss Waters is affable and accomplished and is deservedly popular with all of her classmates.

Next year she will enter the University of Michigan, the alma mater of her father, where she will doubtless add new laurels to her already richly-laden brow. Col. Waters, her father, now the chief deputy clerk of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, was noted as an exceptionally well equipped athlete while a student at the great Michigan University.

Education-1913
Scholarship Dates

Holmes, E. Foster.

Frank S. Horne, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin F. Horne, Sr., 189 Chauncey street, Brooklyn, graduated January 30 from Public School No. 70, with higher honors than has ever been previously awarded a student of this school. Master Horne, who is but 13 years of age, carried off first honors in proficiency; present early every day throughout the school term; excellency in deportment; class standing and principal's estimate. He is also an orator of considerable merit, taking part in graduating exercises, upon which occasion he recited "Catiline's Defence," and was the recipient of much applause. Master Horne will continue his studies in the Boys' High School of Brooklyn. Young Horne is not alone a brilliant student, but is an athlete who bids fair to occupy a prominent place in the sphere of athletics. He has already won several trophies in running and jumping, and is considered one of the best baseball pitchers of his age. N.Y. Age

TOLEDO'S FIRST COLORED TEACHER

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

TOLEDO, O., July 1.—In the class of thirty-one young men and women who were presented diplomas at the magnificent new Scott High School as graduates of the Toledo Normal School was one colored girl, Irene Ambers of Norwood avenue. The nineteen years of Miss Ambres' life have all been lived at Toledo, where her parents, James and Mary Ambers, are well known and respected citizens. Miss Ambers is a product of the local public school system and with a flawless record graduated from the high school in 1911. There had never been a colored graduate of the Normal school in this city and many sought to discourage the young lady from spending further time in school but she entered upon the course. When time came for Miss Ambers to receive her diploma she was accorded a great ovation not only by her colored friends but by her schoolmates and practically the entire audience. She was the recipient of many beautiful and useful tokens of remembrance. Miss Ambers will be Toledo's first colored school teacher.

THE INTER-COLLEGIATE PRIZE ESSAY

Prize of $50 for the best Essay on "The Effect of Emancipation upon the Physical Condition of the Afro-American."

Conditions of the Contest:

1. All competitors must be colored students, *bona fide* juniors and seniors in attendance at some American College.

2. Essay must not exceed four thousand words in length, must be typewritten on but one side of paper twelve inches by 10 inches with a margin to the left of the page of at least one inch. No essay must in any case bear the name of the competitor. Each essay, however, should bear a number. This same number should be written on an envelope within which is a sheet of paper bearing the name, college and post office address of the contestant. The whole essay and envelope should be forwarded to Professor Kelly Miller not later than September 1st 1913.

3. Those intending to take part in the contest should send in their names before April 15th 1913 to

Prof. Kelly Miller,
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

Contest closes September 1st '13

Brenham, August 25.
J.W.C.A. 9-10-13

Grant Secures Griswold Scholarship.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

BOSTON, Mass., July 9.—Graduating at the head of a class of fifty-eight girls, Frances O. Grant, daughter of the late dentist, Dr. George Franklin Grant, and Mrs. Fannie Bailey Grant, of Boston, was confered the highest honor the Girls' Latin School has to bestow.

At the commencement exercises Principal Hapgood announced that when the faculty met to decide what graduate should receive the coveted Griswold Scholarship to Radcliffe College for the highest standing in scholarship and character it was with a unanimous vote that Frances O. Grant was awarded the prize. Miss Grant was class prophet.

Having passed her entrance examinations for Radcliffe Miss Grant expects to begin her college course in the fall

PLEASANT NEWS.

In commenting on the selection of A. L. Jackson of Englewood, N. J., as class-day orator at the commencement exercises at Harvard next June, the New York Worldsays:

Class honors at Harvard are reputed to go by favor, but the selection of a Negro for the coveted place of class-day orator by the vote of his classmates indicates that merit also counts, and that, too, without discrimination of race. This is the second time within recent memory that Harvard has ignored the color-line in the award of class-day prizes. Besides A. L. Jackson of Englewood, on whom the present distinction is conferred, Roscoe Conkling Bruce, a Negro student from Mississippi, was chosen orator by his class eleven years ago.

The fact has an interesting bearing on "Harvard exclusiveness," and it should help dispel prevalent illusions respecting "rich men's colleges." Happily, the Gold Coast is not all Harvard. There are conditions of true democracy in an undergraduate life where a Negro student working his way through college may attain one of the highest of social rewards by grace solely of personal fitness.

Certainly it is an encouraging thing that at a great university a student handicapped by race and color should be treated with perfect equality in the class-room and in the athletic field, and finally elevated to the post of official spokesman for his class on its fete day. A Negro class-day orator at "America's Oxford" indeed outweighs a good deal of alarmist apprehension about "race segregation" and denial of civil rights to the Negro.

These are very kind words and likewise very encouraging. It is pleasing to note the exceedingly charitable and optimistic frame of mind in which the New York *World* finds itself regarding segregation and the denial of civil rights to the Negro. The honor paid A. L. Jackson by his white classmates at Harvard affords the colored citizens cause for much gratification, and in view of the scant crumbs of comfort allotted us since March 4 we eagerly pounce upon this piece of good news as does a hungry dog upon a bone.

The selection of A. L. Jackson as class-day orator at Harvard cannot be regarded as a true index to conditions as they affect the Negro generally in the United States. Only a purely local condition is reflected. Because the weather is fair in Boston it cannot be presumed that a similar condition exists in Washington. Harvard has always been regarded by colored Americans as the most friendly of all large American universities. In many ways has this great educational institution shown its broadness, true democracy and common sense, just as Princeton has demonstrated its leaning toward narrowness, selfishness, bigotry and un-American principles. Yes, Harvard selected a colored student as class-day orator, but Princeton will not even permit a Negro to matriculate. It was by this prejudicial standard set by Princeton that we gauged our estimate of Woodrow Wilson, and we do not seem to have been mistaken in our surmise.

Those who loudly protest against segregation and other forms of race persecution so rife in the United States are not alarmists, but citizens who rightly contend that the Negro should be treated in all respects as a man and a citizen as specifically provided by the Constitution of the United States. This is not being done. And until he is accorded all his civil and political rights such a sunbeam from the beclouded sky as the Jackson incident will not be so dazzling as to blind us to cruel and unreasoning color prejudice.

(By Cary B. Lewis.)

Freeman Bureau, 3000 South State St., Phone, Douglass 8058, Automatic 75-233.

Special to THE FREEMAN. 2-20-13.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Special.—The annual literary contest which has created such interest in the Windy City fo rthe past four years, was held on last Monday at Quinn chapel, A. M. E. church. The winners of the prizes were Miss Elnora Curtis, secretary of the Negro Fellowship League, and Mr. Joseph A. Marshall, a clerk in the postoffice. The literary and prize contest was founded four years ago by Mr. B. W. Fitts, president of Bethel Literary. It has been through him that Dr. Louie Usselman, of 3150 State street, started to give prizes to the winners. The Quinn chapel was filled to hear the young speakers speak upon the subject: "What Has the Negro Contributed to the Advancement of Civilization?" The speakers were Misses Bettiola Fortson, Beatrice Robinson, Lenora Curtis, Etta Wood and Mrs. Barnes, Messrs. J. W. Banks, O. E. Vanterburg, Charles Dawson, Clarence Houston, L. W. Washington and Joseph A. Marshall. Mr. B. W. Fitts presided and thanked the audience for giving encouragement to the young people of this city for their efforts to improve themselves as well as to enlighten other people.

Among those on the preliminary program were Miss Mae Smith, Mr. Frank W. Henry and Mrs. Ida Wells-Barnett. The judges were Mrs. Frank Henry, Miss Elizabeth Clark, Messrs. B. F. Mosely, G. H. Jackson and Alonzo Bowling. After the rendition of the essays the judges were not out long before they returned with their decisions. The papers were previously marked upon their history, grammar and composition, and it only remained for them to judge upon the delivery. The papers and delivery of Misses Beatrice Robinson and Bettiola Fortson were very fine. All of them showed deep research, forethought and a wealth of information. Every one present was made richer by being there.

Following are extracts from Miss Elnora Curtis' essay:

"When so eminent a scholar as Henry Ward Beecher is said to have declared that the whole African race in its native land could be obliterated from the face of the earth without loss to civilization, it is meet and fitting that the descendants of this race would bestir themselves to show what the Negro's gift to civilization has been and how the world has been benefited because he has lived.

"This idea originating with the race loving president of Bethel Literary, has been of great benefit and inspiration to the young Negroes of Chicago. They feel that he has done more to stimulate literary endeavor among them than all the other influences combined.

"The close student of history finds that in every field of human endeavor the Negro has made contributions which have enriched, beautified and advanced civilization for the human family." Here assertions from eminent authorities were quoted to show that Africa was the real cradle of civilization and that the earliest efforts of human science and ingenuity were found in this country.

"Africa discovered iron, invented the smelting of iron ore and made the first iron implements. At the time of its discovery when primitive people of all other continents were still in the stone age and did not know how to melt metals, the iron industry was found all over the African continent. Thus mankind is indebted to the Negro for one of the most fundamental industries—the use of iron."

In the scientific field was mentioned Quassy, a native African, who discovered a drug called quassia. "From this drug comes quinine. Scarcely an individual exists today who has not heard of, or used, this great contribution to civilization."

As a tribute to one of our own citizens: "Chicago should be proud of the fact that one of our own citizens has made a most wonderful contribution to civilization's advancement. Dr. Daniel H. Williams, founder of Provident hospital, was the first surgeon to operate upon the living heart of a man who had been stabbed and left for dead. The man is living today. The operation performed in 1893 is still considered one of the most wonderful feats of modern surgery. As founder of Provident hospital, Dr. Williams' services to mankind here are unique, in that he first gave training to Negro girls. Until that time only an occasional colored girl could be receive din any of the hospitals of Chicago. Since then hundreds have been graduated from Provident, and they now minster to the sick in every section of this country and save the lives of countless human beings. Provident hospital's example has been followed by fourteen others throughout the country. If a benefactor is one who makes two blades of grass where one only grew before, then indeed the man who inspired fifteen hospitals where none were before has made wonderful contributions to civilization."

In speaking of art and literature, Miss Curtis said: "Paul Lawrence Dunbar's verse in the Negro dialect was his distinct contribution. He gave our civilization to see and understand the true rythm and beauty of humble Negro character at his best. He has done for the Negro what Robert Burns did for the humble Scottish folks. Booker T. Washington's ideas on industrial education have revolutionized the theories of the country on practical education"

In the field of statesmanship Hon. Edward D. Green, ex-member of the legislature, was given credit for the anti-mob law placed upon the statute books of the great state of Illinois through his efforts. Although lynching had prevailed thruout the country for the past thirty years, not until the passage of this bill was any effectual check on lynching found. Since this law became effective no Negro in Illinois has been lynched. That which restrains mobs and makes for the peace and dignity of the commonwealth most certainly advances civilization."

The essay closed with the Negro in the field of invention, naming several present day inventions by Negroes and showing in what way they had contributed to civilization.

In closing: "Centuries of slavery, oppression and misrepresentation have only not crushed out hope which springs eternal in the human breast, but the Negro still remains the most hopeful and cheerful race under the sun today. This is his most glorious contribution to the civilization of the world. Without hope, neither individuals nor nations achieve, and the wonder of the world today is notwithstanding adverse conditions, Negro taught the world to hope

...pe ever."

In another issue we will give extracts from Mr. Marshall's essay.

Dr. Harry Garnes Presides.

Dr. Harry Garnes, the surgical dentist at 36th place and State street, presided at the second meeting of the Research Club, which was organized to study the progress being made all over the country by the young men of the race. The life and work of Mr. Emmett J. Scott, as appeared in The Freeman of November 1, was read by the writer and was favorably commented on by Mr. W. H. Terrell, one of the most enterprising real estate dealers in the city. Mr. Terrell regarded Mr. Scott as one of the most illustrious lights of the race, while Mr. Walter Anderson said his career was a pattern for other young men who have ambition and preparation to take part in the game of life. Dr. Jones, a young pharmacist of this city, surprised the club by giving a review of Mr. Scott's article in the "Journal of Race Development." Other young men spoken of were Mr. Harry Pace of Memphis and Roscoe Simmons of the same city. Dr. J. A. C. Lattimore, Louisville; Lester A. Walter, New York; Clarence Houston of Kansas. What they are doing and endeavoring to do was told by Cary B. Lewis. Dr. Garnes stated that at every meeting young men and their triumphant careers and accomplishments would be the chief discussions. At some future date the members of the club will endeavor to have Mr. Scott to come to Chicago to address them.

Clayton T. A. French of this city passed a brilliant examination at the Columbia University at the finals recently held, and on Wednesday, June 4, the degree of Master of Laws was awarded him. This is one of the highest degree conferred, the highest being a doctorate. Mr. French was the only candidate for this degree this year. Mr. French also holds degrees of LL.B. from Columbia and A.B. from the New York University. Mr. French is a member of the New York Bar and a native of Kansas where he received his early training. Miss Howard and Mr. Locke of Howard University received their A.M. degrees and Mr. Johnson of Tuskegee Institute received his B.S. Out of 1660 degrees and diplomas four were colored.

nnual Essay Contest.

The fourth annual essay contest wil be held at Quinn Chapel A. M. E. church 14th and Wabash Ave., Sunday afternoon, December 14th at 3 o'clock, under the auspices of the Negro Fellowship League. We are able to hold this contest through the generosity of Mr. Louis Usselman, the popular jeweler at 3150 South St., who donates the prizes yearly.

For the past three years these contests have been held under the auspices of the Bethel Literary Club, but owing to the fact that numerous clubs take part, as well as representatives of various churches, it was thought best to hold future contests under the auspices of a different club each year and at a different church.

The subject to be written on is as follows

"What Has the Negro Contributed to the World for the Advancement of Civilization."

Rules.

1. The essays are not to contain over 2,500 words and must be delivered in fifteen minutes.
2. Persons who have won prizes in former contests will not be eligible.
3. All essays must be composed and written by the persons representing said clubs, and if found to be otherwise, said persons will be barred from the contest.
4. All essays must be in the hands of the managers of the contest, one week prior to December 14th, who will turn them over to the judges. These essays are to be sent in without names, thus insuring that they will be judged absolutely on their merits.
5. There will be five judges consisting of two ladies and three gentlemen.
6. The contestants must be at the church not later than 3:00 o'clock on the day of the contest, as the program will begin promptly at that hour. These rules will be strictly enforced.

You will doubtless recall the great interest manifested in previous contests and the historical facts produced, which were of great value to the Chicago public. It is the aim of the management to make this contest greater than any previous one.

Each club is asked to appoint two representatives, a lady and a gentleman. They must be active members of the club they represent.

The prizes are: A solid gold lavaliere, diamond setting to the lady; and a solid gold scarf pin, diamond setting, to the gentleman who writes the best essay on the subject named.

The following clubs are to be represented: Bethel Literary, of Bethel A. M. E. church; Standard Literary, of Ebenezer church; Star Literary, of Olivet church; University Society, Criterion, Tuskegee, Negro Fellowship League, and the Lo-Gos Literary.

Mr. B. W. Fitts, president of Bethel Literary Society, who originated and promoted the idea of having these literary contests, will be manager of the contest.

At Springfield, Mass., the fourth prize in an essay writing contest was won recently in competition with forty others mostly all white, by the young daughter of the A. M. E. pastor of that city, Miss Lovelette Witten.

18 NEGRO APPLICANTS PASS STATE EXAMINATION

Eighteen negro applicants for teachers' licenses from Macon County were successful in the December examinations, according to an announcement of the State Board of Examiners Friday. Only two white persons stood the examination and both were rejeted.

Teh following white applicants from Tallapoosa County were successful in obtaining certificates:

Nettie Neighbors, Dadeville; Jessie Ballard, Alexander City, R. 2; Marie Edith Turner, Dadeville; Mary Stone Oliver, Dadeville; Udolphuh Odell Smith, Alexander City; Lafayette Lee Patterson, Dadeville, R. 3; Carrie Ray, Goodwater, R. 1; Emily Maud Clark, Camp Hill; Houston C. Winslett, Davisston, R. 1; Madeline McGowin, Camp Hill.

SISTERS WRITE PRIZE ESSAYS

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 21.—In the fourth annual civil service prize essay contest the three first prizes were won by pupils from the Central High School. The second and third prizes were won by two sisters, Miss Lavalette Wilson of the class of 1913 and Miss Lillian Witten of the class of 1913½, daughters of the Rev. J. L. Witten, 15 Fremont street. Forty-seven essays were submitted.

MISS WITTEN WINS AGAIN IN PRIZE ESSAY CONTEST

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 24.—Miss Lavelette Witten, the young daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Witten, pastor of the Loring Street A. M. E. Church for the third time captured a prize in an essay-writing contest in which her effort competed with forty others, all high school pupils.

Prizes in this contest were offered by the mayor of the city, and Miss Witten won the fourth prize, for which $10 in gold was awarded. She was a member of the 1913 class of the Central High School, and will enter this fall the Westfield Normal School.

First Year Girl Wins Humane Society Prize.

The prize of $10 in gold offered by the Washington Humane Society for the best essay on "[illegible] Humane Treatment of Animals" was won by Miss Frances B. Brooks, of the first year of M Street High School, winning in competition with the students of all the classes. The prize was awarded by Mr. John P. Heap, secretary of the Humane Society. Announcement was made that Frank Anthony Blackburn, a graduate of Armstrong School, in all the twelve years of his schooling, had neither an absent nor a tardy mark on his record, and during his four years of high schooling had walked from Anacostia to the school and return. Standing up at the request of Chairman Blair, the young man was given a round of applause.

Dr. C. W. Childs, the new member of the Board of Education, who assumes his duties July 1, was introduced and declared that he would labor in co-operation with his associates on the board for the constant betterment of the schools and that harmony with progress would be his watchword.

Miss Witten Wins Another Prize.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Springfield, Mass., June 18.—In the Springfield Board of Trade prize essay contest Miss M. Lavelette Witten, daughter of the Rev. J. L. Witten, 15 Fremont street, was awarded the third prize, $5 in gold, for an essay on "The Advantages of Modern Agricultural Vocations." Miss Witten is a senior in the Central High School and was recently awarded a prize in a civil service essay composition.

Negro Mechanic Gets Gold Medal for Work on the Panama Canal Locks!

"The McClintic-Marshall Co. has given a gold medal to the foremen and leading employees of the company in the construction of the lock gates. The recipients of the medals are:

"J. W. Wright, general foreman; Robert M. Doherty, Thomas E. McGovern, L. D. Hess, R. Feltman, Ed. Goucher, George Duer, Ed. Ramsey, H. J. McMahony, R. Zane, A. Jurey, E. Russel, Wm. Kleary, P. Conners, J. Lindgren, W. T. Menier, W. Reynolds, J. Duckett, G. Brown, T. McKnight, H. Watt, **G. A. Barnes**, J. Wilson, E. Mueller, R. M. Rawlings, R. A. Frompton, G. Ehile, G. Beideman, H. L. Barker, L. Story, John Ce[illegible]rki, F. J. Lenow, S. Blissly and E. Mose."

Geo. A. Barnes, whose name occurs in the list of those who received gold medals for being the best employees in the construction of the Panama Canal and was also a foreman, is well known to a large number of St. Louisans. A few years ago he was member of the Central Baptist church and sang in the choir. He also organized the Colored Mechanics' Exchange and was a master of many of the building trades. He writes the Advance that the Panama Canal is one of the greatest achievements in mechanism in the history of the world, and, as a matter of course, he feels proud that in its construction a Negro was given a gold medal for being among the foremost in the skill with which he formed its concrete pillars and constructed the draws and gates of the locks. Mr. Barnes installed the machinery, air compressors and also acted as chief carpenter. He has been promoted to charge off Miraflores Locks. He expects to return to St. Louis about the end of March.—St. Louis Advance.

Education 1913

Scholarship Distinction.

FOREMAN AT U. S. NAVY YARD.

Boston, Mass., April 9.—Hamilton A. Williams, who took an examination for foreman at the Charlestown Navy Yard last February, and passed with a mark of 95 per cent. was appointed foreman on Monday, March 24. He served during the Phillipine insurrection in Troop A, 9th Cavalry. He is a member of Whitten Camp, No. 1, U. S. W. V., and other military organizations. He is receiving congratulations from all sides

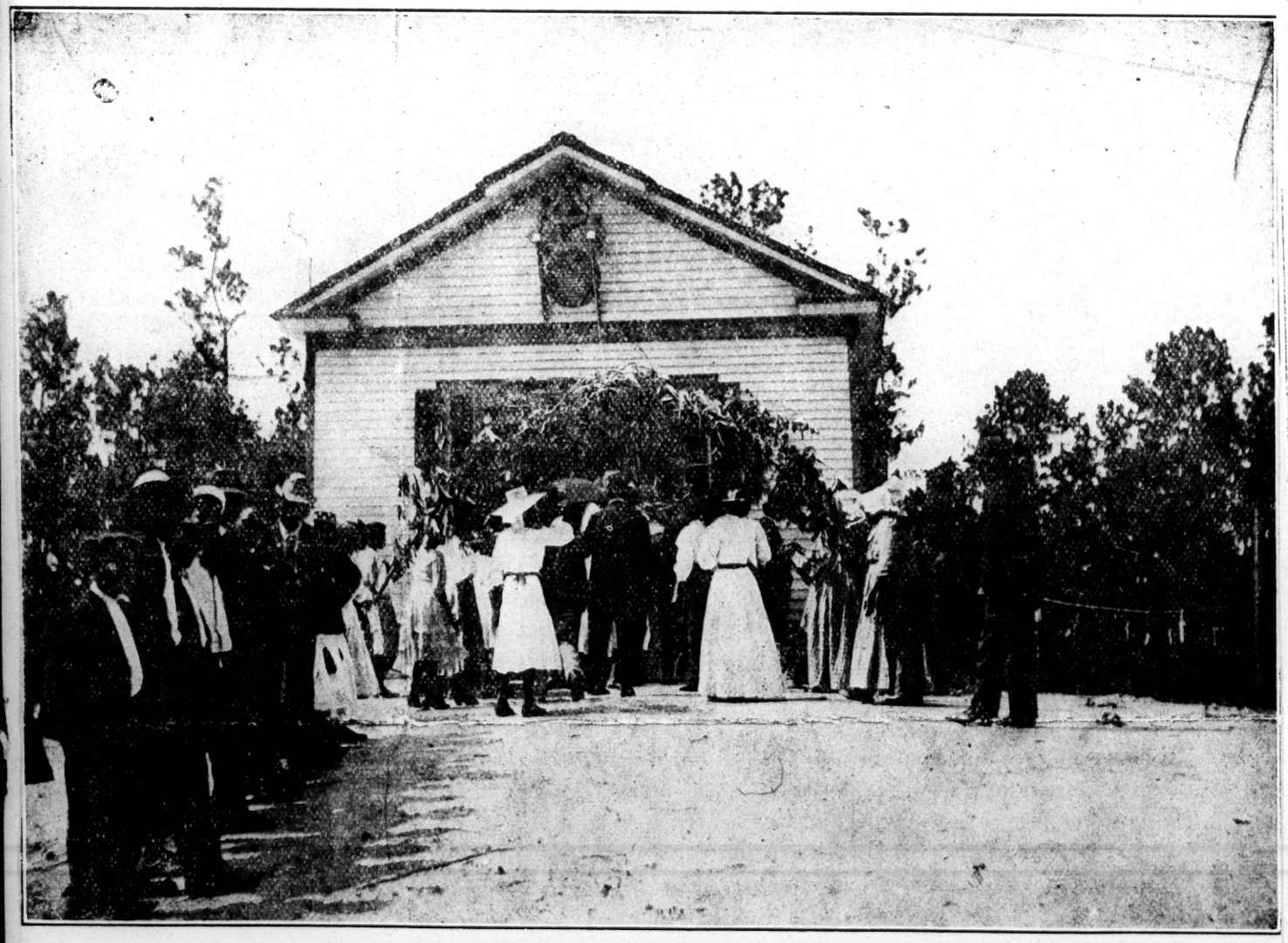
Clara 4-10-13

Education- 1913.
Self Help

Loachapoka, Lee County, Ala.

The Messenger, Tuskegee Ala.
Jan. 10-13.

$68.49 Raised in Last Rally. New Schoolhouse in Course of Erection



Loachapoka Community is building a schoolhouse like the above, except a little larger

Dear Messenger: The ladies of Loachapoka community are still striving to erect a new school building. They are greatly encouraged because a friend has promised to assist them in this direction. They will not be contented until they have completed a new and comfortable schoolhouse for the children of this community.

The following persons contributed in our last rally:

W. M. Rakestraw	$ 50	Mrs. Mary Etta Willis	
Miss Ethel Henderson	1 30	Mrs. Lizzie Bufford	57
Mrs. Annie Card	25	Mrs. Ida Baker	1 25
Mrs. Eliza Jane Ware	5 10	Mrs. Hannah Stroud	70
Mrs. Daisy Grimes	10	Mrs. Sallie Graves	64
Mrs. Genie Lyles	25	Mrs. Tobitha Theney	4 47
Mrs. Essie Jones	2 41	Mrs. Maria Wimberly	30
Mrs. Laura Green	1 10	Mrs. Hattie Slaughter	2 00
		Maurice Grimes	1 00
		Jessie Shivers	5 25
		Clifford Slaughter	1 00
		Edmond Lyles	1 00
		George Turk	1 20
		Isom Willis	1 20
		Osborn Theney	5 25
		Jack Allen	3 00
		Alonzo Baker	25
		George Askew	50
		Roann Talley	10
		Mrs. Henrietta Martin	25
		Mrs. Mary Slaughter	1 25
		Mrs. Genie Slaughter	10
		Mrs. Fannie Murphy	2 20
		Mrs. Tenna Matthews	25
		Mrs. Ella Willis	1 66
		Mrs. Emma L. Grimes	25
		Mrs. Nellie Lyles	63
		Mrs. Ellen Talley	1 00
		Mrs. Carrie Moss	50
		Mrs. Zelia Grimes	25
		Mrs. Mattie Durrow	05

The total amount collected in this rally was $68.49.

Work has already be un on the schoolhouse. The carpenters have promised to let us see the house completed very soon.

L. Pearl Rouseau.

Christmas Holidays

The Messenger, Tuskegee, Ala. 1/10/13

HOW THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS WERE SPENT IN FORT HULL COMMUNITY, MACON COUNTY.

Dear Messenger: Our school has been in session since November 1, 1912. We were quite fortunate in running the extension part of our school at the beginning which was two months. Our students are wide-awake and the school is in a progressive condition.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS

We feel very much elated over the series of Christmas exercises. Beginning with Wednesday, the 25th, the teachers entertained the ladies of the community at the schoolhouse until 5:30 p. m., when the Xmas exercises and Xmas tree took place. The tree was beautifully loaded with many presents and most every heart was made glad with a gift. The amount collected from the refreshments sold was $9.05.

On Thursday, December 26th, the teacher left for a two days' vacation at her home in Atlanta Georgia.

Friday night the young people of the community were entertained at the schoolhouse. Sunday, December 29th, an educational rally was held, in which an impressive sermon was preached by Rev. D. J. Parks. He chose for his subject, "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches." After which Dr. Hill of Phelps Hall, Tuskegee Institute, gave a most thrilling lecture touching every phase of school work relative to the patrons' duty to the school. After which a collection was lifted by Dr. Hill and Rev. Jelks, amounting to $10.00.

The next speaker was Miss S. L. Woodall, who spoke along the line of the necessity of extending the school at the beginning of the session.

Messrs. Wartman and Finley, both of the Institute, were present and spoke in interest of the Short Course. The choir of Mt. Nebo Church was also present and rendered some excellent music Sunday night for the occasion. Sunday night the community again assembled to witness the marriage of Miss Thrasher Hoffman and Mr. G. M. Wood, two prominent young people of this community. Rev. Harris officiated.

After the marriage Rev. Harris continued the educational rally by preaching a most enjoyable sermon and lifting another neat sum of money for the school.

Tuesday night, December 31, Rev. A. Jelks, acting as Bishop, called the members of the choir together and conducted a very successful session of Mock Conference. This occasion was quite an amusing treat from which a neat sum of money was realized for the school.

Wednesday night, Ja uary 1st, the patrons again met the teacher to celebrate an emancipation exercise which was the best ever witnessed at Fort Hull. Those who composed the program were Messrs. W. L. Ellington, J. B. Barrow, A. L. Jelks, Miss Ethel Barrow, Miss Lula Ellington, Mr. David Hoffman and Mr. Esau Johnson. In all of these speeches the agricultural, financial and educational progress of the Negro since freedom was clearly shown, beginning with the progress in Macon County.

At this meeting a sum of $2.90 was raised for the school. Friday night, January 3rd, another reception was given at the schoolhouse for the

benefit of the school in which a neat sum of money was realized. Thus ended a series of Xmas festivals, and we take this method to compliment the people of this community upon their splendid conduct throughout all the exercises and their hearty support in assisting the teacher and trustee board to execute the plans. Our school will run eight months and our assistant teacher will arrive January 4th.

The total amount of money raised during the Xmas for school purposes was $17.10. Our new pastor, Rev. Wilson, is a wide-awake minister, and we look forth to much improvement in church work.

Wishing The Messenger readers the compliments of the season,

Very truly,

J. M. Gillam.

OPELIKA (LEE COUNTY), ALA.

Pleasant Grove Community

Messenger:

Pleasant Grove community is yet alive. We are yet striving to raise the required amount of money needed to build our schoolhouse, and at the rate we are going we will soon raise it.

On the fourth Sunday in September we had a hundred-dollar rally. Rev. Rakestraw and Prof. C. J. Calloway were with us. Both of them gave very interesting talks along educational lines, and the importance of building a schoolhouse. We enjoyed their talks very much and hope they will be with us in the next rally.

These are the names of those who gave twenty-five cents or above in the rally:

Prof. C. J. Calloway	$1.00
Mrs. John Day	.50
Mrs. Seroy	.25
Mr. W. C. Comer	1.00
Miss Mary Willie Spigner	.25
Mr. Willie Day	.30
Mr. Coley Benford	.25
Mrs. Marie Day	.25
Mr. Dock McCurty	.25
Eddie Fuller	.25
Mr. Lenzy Benford	.25
Rev. Pickard	.25
Richard Williams	.80
Mr. R. Billings	1.00
Joy McCurty	.25
Mr. G. Eiland	1.00
Mr. A. B. Benford	2.00
Mr. E. Benford	2.00
Total	$11.85

There were also a good many subscribers, but I failed to get their names.

We had nine clubs to report also. First, my children came up and gave five cents. The total amount they gave was $3.45.

The clubs were as follows, with the names of their captains:

Club No. 1, Mrs. S. Reese, $2.05 in money and $3.00 worth of sheeting lumber given her by Mrs. Seroy, which amounted to	$5.05
Club No. 2, Mrs. C. Ross	1.45
Club No. 3, Mrs. M. Benford	5.00
Club No. 4, Mrs. Ida Basset	
Club No. 5, Mrs. F. Tolen	1.05
Club No. 6, Mrs. J. Joiner	3.35
Club No. 7, Mrs. P. Kellum	2.10
Club No. 8, Mrs. P. Burke	1.00
Club No. 9, Miss E. L. Driscoll (teacher) Children's school club	6.37
Total Amt. raised by clubs	25.37

We raised that day $49.00 I think we did well toward our $100 for the small crowd we had. We hope to do better next time.

Respectfully,

Evalyn L. Driscoll, Teacher.

PLEASANT GROVE COMMUNITY

Tuskegee Messenger 10-17-13

Pleasant Grove community is yet alive. We are yet striving to raise the required amount of money needed to build our schoolhouse, and at the rate we are going, we will soon raise it.

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Mrs. John Day	.50
Mr. Richard Williams	.80
Mr. W. C. Comer	1.00
Miss Mary Willie Spigner	.25
Mr. Caley Benford	.25
Mrs. Marie Day	.25
Mr. Dock McCurty	.25
Mr. Lenzy Benford	.25
Eddie Fuller	.25
Mrs. Seroy	.25
Mr. Willie Day	.30
Rev. Pickard	.25
Mr. R. Billings	.00
Mr. Joy McCurdy	.25
Mr. G. Eiland	1.00
Mr. A. B. Benford	2.00
Mr. E. Benford	2.00
Total	$11.85

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Club No. 4 Mrs. Ida Basset	
Club No. 5 Mrs. F. Tolen	1.05
Club No. 6 Mrs. J. Joiner	3.35
Club No. 7 Mrs. P. Kellum	2.10
Club No. 8 Mrs. P. Burke	1.00
Club No. 9 Miss E. L. Driscall Children's School Club	6.37
Total amount raised by clubs	$25.37

We raised that day $49.00. I think we did well toward our $100 for the small crowd we had. We hope to do better next time.

Evalyn L. Driscall, Teacher.

Creek Stand, Alabama

Tuskegee, ala.

Macon County,

March 12, 1913.

Dear Messenger: We have kept silent for a good while, yet we have been striving to go higher and higher.

We have had a very successful school this year. The girls and boys seem to take great interest in their studies. Industrial work is being taught this year.

Our teacher, Miss L. A. Harris, is wide-awake and striving to make this one of the best schools in Macon County.

We are planning to have a summer school.

The following people contributed in an effort to raise the teacher's salary:

G. W. Pace	$ 1 50
D. Smith	1 25
Annie Robinson	50
Peter Kelly	25
John Kelly	1 00
W. M. Pace	1 25
Joseph Pace	75
A. B. Henderson	75
N. Carter	25
George Collins	25
C. Ellison	3 50
Elbert Pace	50
Jule Carter	50
W. M. Kitchen	1 00
W. M. Berry	50
P. M. Marshall	50
A. H. Hubbard	1 25
Jerry Washington	1 50
D. P. Floyd	25
Missouri Lowe	35
Alex Ellison, Jr.	25
George Reid	25
Price Lloyd	25
William Borom	25
Eddie Carter	25
Anderson Dawkins	25
Charlie Tolbert	1 50
Annie Wilcox	25
William Grady	25
Jane Myhand	50
John Thornton	1 00
Sam Borom	75
Jeff Hubbard	25
Reuben Tolbert	45
John Mahone	60
Mollie Borom	25
Frank Smith	50
Abe Pharaoh	50
Albert Pace	75
Total	26 65

S. Ellison.

Pike Road, Alabama

The Messenger 4/18/13

Montgomery County.

Dear Messenger: We are trying to build a new schoolhouse and through our teacher, Miss H. A. Miller, we were able to get Mr. W. M. Rakestraw, of Tuskegee, to hold a mass-meeting. He delivered a great address and the people were greatly helped. He showed us that we must work in order to have anything worth having. He stated that a friend would give us $200 if we would raise $300. A rally day was set aside to be had the first Sunday in April, and the following subscriptions were taken to be paid at the rally:

Will Mitchell	$ 5 00
Howard Smith	5 00
Jos. James, Jr.	5 00
Giles Johnson	5 00
Reese Lewis	5 00
Chas. Parks	5 00
Kit Crump	5 00
Billy Bradley	5 00
Chas. Franklin	5 00
Russel Toliver	5 00
Oliver Nathans	5 00
Clinton Henderson	5 00
Ike Toliver	5 00
S. C. Toliver	5 00
John Nash	5 00
Chas. Brown	5 00
Warren Brown	5 00
Ben Parks	5 00
Miles Smith	5 00
Heintz Brown	5 00
Dave Davis	5 00
James Pompey	1 00
Alex Listen	1 00
Robinson Pompey	1 00
Willie Brown	1 00
James Brown	1 00
Thomas Mitchell	1 00
Chas. Lawson	1 00
Mose Pickett	1 00
Jessie Beasley	1 00
Jennie London	50
Timothy Jackson	1 00
Minena James	25
Harriet Pearence	1 00
Alice James	1 00
Henrietta Miller	1 00
Total	$118 75

Barbour School Community.

Tuskegee, Ala. 3/21/13.

Dear Messenger: We are here hard at work. Our school is better in every respect this year than ever before. Mr. I. W. Smith is still principal and Mrs. Mattie E. Williams is assistant. We have about 130 pupils. Principal Smith is now erecting a new building 48x42, which will be worth $1,000.00 when completed. It has two stories. The first floor will be used as chapel and the upper floor for class work, cooking and sewing.

Professor Smith has introduced the individual drinking cup system, and each student is required to have his own cup. Our principal is introducing new ideas of farming and serving God.

Education - 1913
Self-

Negroes of Rural Districts of Alabama Building School Houses

The Montgomery Times, Montgomery, Ala
May 26, 1913.

Tuskegee, Ala., May 26.—Within the last ten days, the rural negroes in Lee and Macon counties have dedicated three new school houses, at Brownville community, Notasulga and Loachapoka; the one at Brownville being dedicated on Sunday, May 11th, and those at Notasulga and Loachapoka on Sunday, May 18th.

The struggle at Notasulga is typical of what the colored people are doing in the way of self-help to give their children proper training for life. Ten years ago, they began the movement for building a suitable school house. Their children were then housed in a tottering leaky cabin. They succeeded in purchasing lumber and placing it on the ground. Then interest waned and the lumber lay there and rotted. Last year they appealed to C. J. Calloway who has charge of the extension work at Booker Washington's school, to come over and help them to build a school house. The appeal was answered. Six months ago, they again bought lumber—not to rot this time. No outsider was employed. Each patron who could weild a tool, came and put in his day or days on the building. One sawed, another drove nails and others did work assigned. They now have a teacher, Fannie A. Wheelis, who put her heart into the work. The result is a two room frame school building with a seating capacity of one hundred and fifty. The building is painted inside and out, has ten windows, a porch and blinds. One room is for teaching farm and other industries; the other for literary studies. A few paces away is a plot of one and a half acres to teach practical agriculture and to raise products to defray the expenses of the school.

The environment of this building is by no means lonely. Nearby are residences of wealthy and friendly white people and the handsome brick high school of Notasulga for whites. The school faces a church edifice and is set between the railroad and the highway, the homes of many colored people extending over radius of about two miles.

The school houses at Brownville and Loachapoka are in the main like that at Notasulga. They differ in size, method of work and raising money.

At Loachapoka a nine hundred and fifty dollar school house was built in eight months. The building is larger than those of Notasulga and Brownville, and it is considered the finest negro school house in Lee county.

The school at Notasulga cost six hundred and fifty dollars. It has an indebtedness of about forty dollars and the school at Brownville cost six hundred dollars and is about clear of obligations.

The dedication exercises were attended by teachers from Tuskegee Institute and from surrounding communities. From Tuskegee were C. J. Calloway, who has been responsible for the inspiration and encouragement of building all three of the schoolhouses, Charles D. Robinson, Clement Richardson and Rev. G. L. Imes, dean of Phelps hall bible training school. Rev. Imes delivered the dedicatory sermons.

All without knowing it, these rural folks in such efforts are aiding in lifting Alabama from the bottom of the ladder in education. Not only are they building new school houses but are raising funds among themselves to add on another month or even two months to the regular school term.

Work in Eight Years.

During the last eight years, the negroes in and around Macon county have built fifty-three school houses at a cost of forty thousand dollars. In a large number of instances, they have added a month or so to the school term and in nearly every case have put in practical courses in industry, especially in farming and gardening.

No little interest is being shown by the white people in these communities. They not only give money and material but in some cases, either attend the exercises or write letters of appreciation of the normal school's work among the colored folks.

The following letter from the mayor of Notasulga explains itself.

Notasulgar, Ala., May 10, 1913.

Professor C. J. Calloway,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

Dear Sir:—

In behalf of the good citizenship of Notasulga and vicinity, I wish to express to you the appreciation we feel for the assistance you have given the colored people here in erecting the beautiful new school building which they are just completing. It is a credit to the town and I feel sure that it will be the means of greatly benefitting not only your own race, but ours as well. No race can hope to accomplish its highest destiny without being properly trained and equipped and I am truly glad to see your people taking so much interest in preparing their young for the duties of citizenship.

Following the lead which Dr. Washington has set for his race, it has, in this portion of Alabama, made wonderful strides morally, mentally and financially in the past decade and I believe that the results of this work are just beginning to show.

Assuring you of the hearty cooperation of our people with yours in anything for the upbuilding of our common country, I am,

Very respectfully,
(Signed) J. P. Clayton, Mayor.

NEGRO BAPTIST WOMEN END SUCCESSFUL MEETING

More Than $6,000 Is Raised For Missions and Education in Alabama

Monte Adv 6-23-13

Special to The Advertiser.

UNION SPRINGS, ALA., June 22—The negro Baptist Women's States Convention opened its twenty-eighth annual meeting Thursday in the First (Colored) Baptist Church, Dr. R. T. Pollard, pastor, and closed Sunday afternoon ater holding a mass meeting conducted by Dr. S. T. Clanton, vice president of Selma University. The closing exercises were attended by more than a thousand persons, hundreds of whom were unable to find seats in the specious brick edifice.

The convention was presided over by President M. F. Edwards, of Calhoun, Ala., a remarkable woman of her race, and was attended by 300 church workers representing 2,000 negro Baptist Churches of Alabama, with an aggregate membership of 216,000. Letters were read from 122 district women conventions and local missionary societies, showing $6,708 was collected during the year for charity, home and foreign missions and education, including $2,244.25 sent to the Union Springs meeting, $1,217.25 received during the year by Treasurer L. R. Burwell, of Selma, and $112.57 reported by Field Secretary R. T. Pollard. The largest amount sent to the convention was $125 by the Uniontown District Convention, R. E. Pitts, President; the largest amount sent by an individual missionary society was $105 by the society of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, Montgomery, Henrietta M. Gibbs, President.

The chain Thousand Dollar Clubs reported 105 links by Treasurer L. R. Burwell; 73 links by M. F. Edwards, 46 links by C. L. Fisher of Birmingham and 36 links by C. M. Wells of Montgomery. Total collected in dollars, $259.

The feature of the meeting was the annual adress by President Edwards, in which she reviewed the work of the convention for the year. Speaking of the spirit of Christian workers, President Edwards declared: "All honest, earnest seekers of God and Christian workers are in heart united, whether they know it or not. Though distant as the billows they are one as the deep blue sea; though distinct as the colors of the rainbow, they are one as the pure white light those colors compose. Speaking of the inspiration for Christian work, she said:

"If we want to speak for Jesus we must get the message from Him." Referring to the cause of failure among Christian workers, President Edwards declared that many are speaking before God has spoken to them; many run before they are sent.

Powerful sermons were preached before the convention by Rev. A. J. Stokes, D. D., of Montgomery; Rev. H. E. Jones, of Auburn, and Rev. C. T. Hayes, of Eufaula.

Among the white men who delivered inspiring addresses were Rev. W. L. Richards, pastor of the Baptist Church, Union Springs, and Mr. A. F. Smith, editor of The Bullock County Breeze.

Among the prominent leaders of the race who delivered strong addresses were Dr. W. M. Gilbert, President of Selma University, and Dr. S. T. Clanton, Vice President; Dr. J. H. Eason, of Birmingham, President of Alabama Baptist State Convention; Professor R. B. Hudson, of Selma, Secretary of the National Baptist Convention; Rev. W. R. Pettiford, of Birmingham, President Alabama Peny Savings Banks; Rev. R. C. Judkins, D. D.; Rev. Dr. Neally; Rev. T. J. Hall, Montgomery; Rev. P. S. L. Hutchins, D. D., Columbus, Ga.; Rev. J. A. Martin, D. D.; Rev. L. W. Calloway; Rev. Dr. D. T. Gulley and Dr James R L. Diggs, Selma; Dr. R. T. Pollard, Union Springs; Rev. R. J. Madison, Evergreen; J. D. Kent, Editor "Baptist Leader"; Rev. Dr. I. T. Simpson, Tuscaloosa; Rev. W. S. Smith, Tuskegee Institute; Rev. C. H. Henderson, Pastor A. M. E. Church, Union Springs; Rev. E. L. Randall, Eufaula; Rev. Elbert Thornton, who has spend forty-eight years in the ministry; Rev. A. F. Owens, and others.

The convention adopted resolutions to ask the Alabama Baptist State Convention, composed of men, to allow the women representation on the Board of Trustees of Selma University.

The resolutions were favored by Professor Hudson, Dr. Pollard, Dr. Calloway, Dr. Guuley, Dr. Clanton, Dr. Owens and others. This will be a departure from the custom of the Alabama State Convention and is likely to meet with some opposition.

The convention adopted also resolutions thanking Dr. Pollard and his church and other citizens and churches of Union Springs for the generous hospitality enjoyed by the delegates.

Dr. Pollard stated today that the city of Union Springs was greatly benefited by the convention and expressed the hope that great body of earnest women Christian workers will return.

John H. Slaughter, a colored man of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has just sent a donation of $100 to help the school in its work.

AUBREY COMMUNITY

Tuskegee Messenger
10-17-13.

We had a rally on the fourth Sunday.

Many of the people contributed from $10 to 50 cents, but many of our subscribers failed to come up with the amount promised.

We are doing fairly well but we hope that more of our people will have "heart felt" interest in building a school.

We had with us Prof. J. C. Moultrie from Tuskegee who gave an excellent speech impressing the people to use the opportunity while they can.

Those who paid one dollar or more were as follows:

Mr. Jim Harris	$5.00
Rev. J. A. Gates	5.00
Mrs. Ida W. Peters	4.00
Mr. John McGhee	1.00
Mr. Warn Hogly	1.50
Mr. Stepney Dowdel	1.00
Mr. Demos Mahone	2.00
Mr. Charlie Wooden	1.00
Mrs. Josie Harris	1.00
Mrs. Nancy Woolfork	1.00
Mrs. Mattie Smith	1.00
Mr. Robert Smith	1.00
Miss Pearl Smith	1.00
Mr. Milton Greer	1.00
Mrs. Jeanie Chatman	1.00
Mrs. Katie B. Williams	1.00
Mr. Samuel Baker's Club	6.00

We hope that those who paid only twenty-five and fifty cents of their subscriptions will come up at the next rally which is expected to be held soon.

The total amount raised, club reports, collections and subscriptions paid was $50.00.

Mr. W. C. Gordon, one of the most successful undertakers and embalmers in the West, and one of the leaders among the Negro race in the country, a member of the Executive Committee of the National Negro Business League, has just sent to Principal Washington a contribution of $100 toward the expenses of the Institute. In addition to this contribution, Negro farmers voluntarily contributed nearly $100 during their visit to the school in connection with the annual Farmers' Conference last month.

Noble Work For Aged and Infirm

The Birmingham Reporter
Birmingham, Ala.
4/26/13.

Reported in Detail by Colored Women's Civic League of Greater Birmingham to City Comptroller. Mrs. H. C. Davenport, President, Signs Document. Asks Increase in Appropriation.

The Colored Women's Civic League of Greater Birmingham, organized some months ago for the purpose of maintaining the inmates of the Alabama Old Folks and Orphans Home, have submitted a report of their work to the city, through Mr. Charles H. Abbott, City Comptroller. The showing these ladies have made is commendable, and gives a perfect excuse for a petition to the board of commissioners for an increase in the appropriation. In the meantime, surely the work is of such a nature and productive of such results that it commends itself to all of our people, who are interested in the well being and comfort of the aged, infirm and otherwise dependent people of our race.

The report was signed on behalf of the Civic League by Mrs. H. C. Davenport, president, was addressed to Mr. Abbott, and reads as follows:

Sir:—

"The Old Folks and Orphan's Home Association mortgaged its property for the purpose of erecting the George C. Hall Hospital for colored people some time ago. Being unable to redeem the mortgage at its expiration, the property was foreclosed by the mortgagee, the Alabama Penny Savings Bank. The Old Folks and Orphans Home Association, having found itself unable to redeem the mortgage, it was willing to transfer its rights to a similar organization.

"In view of the fact that it was understood then, that the State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs would take up a similar work for girls that it had been prosecuting for boys at Mt. Meigs, the six clubs of Birmingham, in the July, 1911 meeting of the Federation, held at Bessemer, petitioned the Federation to redeem the Old Folks and Orphans Home property for a rescue home for girls.

"Arrangements not having been completed whereby the State of Alabama was to take over the boys' reformatory by the Federation, the petition was tabled until the next meeting of the Federation at Tuscaloosa, Alabama July, 1912. At this meeting, the Federation instructed its executive board to hold its mid-winter meeting, February, 1913, in Birmingham and investigate the matter fully, and if in the judgment of the executive board, it was thought wise to take such steps as would be necessary to redeem the property as suggested by the petition of Birmingham Clubs. This was done.

"This action left the inmates of the Old Folks and Orphans Home without any adequate or organized support. The Colored Women's Civic League of Greater Birmingham organized in June, 1912, at the First Congregational Church, corner Seventh Avenue and Fifteenth Street, for the purpose of taking care of the inmates of the Old Folks Home. The organization is composed largely of the club women and others who are interested in the well being and comfort of the aged and infirm of our race. We felt that this organization was absolutely necessary, in view of the fact that the State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs would have to use all of its funds to meet the payments on the property which it has redeemed.

"At the same time, the Federation had pledged five hundred dollars for the erection of a building on the state's property at Mt. Meigs, where the boys could be taught making cotton baskets, mats, horse collars and the like, on rainy days when it would be impossible for them to work on the farm. The report rendered at the mid-winter meeting of the executive board had given its consent, the Federation had raised the money and the building was about completed, all of which left the treasury of the Federation depleted.

"The Civic League will always see to it that these old folks are taken care of. We feel that these old people will always have an abiding place. Just now, we are working to get some money to make necessary repairs that will tide us over until July, if not later. The Birmingham clubs are bending every energy to have sufficient money to take care of the obligation, should the state Federation not be able to carry out its promises for the complete redemption of the property.

"The rent for the George C. Hall Hospital, which is $25.00 per month, is received, on behalf of the State Federation by a special committee, of which Mrs. A. M. Brown, 519 Fifth Avenue, North, Phone Main 3887, is chairman. This money is placed in the Alabama Penny Savings Bank, pledged as interest money on the mortgage debt.

"We wish it understood that the Civic League has pledged itself to take care of the old folks and orphans without regard to the ultimate action of the State Federation, and we ask and pray for your assistance. We are immensely interested and proud of our fathers. We realize something of the work they have done, of the sacrifices they have made, and the great part they have played in maintaining friendly relations with the white people of the South. For all this, we feel that we owe it to them, to provide comfort, peace and happiness for them in their declining years.

"When the executive committee met at its mid-winter meting and had investigated the matter fully, it decided to take over the property in behalf of the State Federation. I t was found that the two years of redemption would expire on March 29th, 1913. To make the transfer possible, the Civic League paid the amount of $265 on the mortgage debt. This action was done by the Civic League in view of the fact that it would have the use of the building for the old folks and orphans, without any charge for rent, until other arrangements became necessary.

"Until the Civic League took over the work of caring for the inmates, immediately following the abandonment of the work as organized effort by the defunct Old Folks Home Association, the inmates were cared for by the general public with the assistance of the city. The Matron gives the balance of $155 due her by the defunct Old Folks Home Association, prior to the assumoitpn of the work by the Civic League, as will be seen by her appended report. By way of explanation, we wish to say that the treasurer of the defunct Old Folks Home Association, C. M. Harris, has continued to receive the contribution which the city has made, and has disbursed it according to our direction, until we could become thoroughly organized and bring the matter to your attention.

"It may appear that we have been tardy in this matter, but we have not been at all neglectful. We have been trying to get in touch with our white friends so that they might endorse our movement to you. We feel that we can refer you—in all sincerity—to Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Orr, Mrs. Seawright, and also to Judge Murphy of the Juvenile Court.

"We also wish to state that the officers of the Civic League held no office, nor were they even members of the defunct Old Folks Home Association, and know nothing of the detailed management of the institution prior to June, 1912, when the Civic League assumed charge.

We wish to thank the city, through you, for the contribution of $25.00 per month to this work, and trust you will be able to increase it in a more substantiol degree. We promise faithfully that it will be judiciously spent and regularly accounted for.

"The president of the Colored Women's Civic League of Greater Birmingham, Mrs. H. C. Davenport, 1512 Seventh Avenue, North, Phone Main 5949; secretary, Miss Ethel Boyd, 614 Fifteenth Street, North, Phone Main 844; and treasurer, Mrs. B. H. Hudson, 1505 Third Avenue, North, Phone Main 2947. I submit to you a complete report of all monies received and disbursed by them since June, 1912, to April 1st, 1913.

Financial Report.

"As we have said before, practically all of the money received for the work has been contributed by individuals, through the churches and the various women's clubs. Other contributions made directly to the Old Folks Home in groceries and other gifts, which were used immediately for the sustenance and comfort of the inmates are reported on a sub-joined sheet. Our treasurer reports the following receipts and expenditures:

1912	
July 13	$ 15.55
July 29	60
Sept. 13	8.00
Nov. 11	5.00
Dec. 12	186.81
Dec. 16	2.32
1913	
Jan. 14	$ 15.00
Mar. 2	.15
Mar. 3	4.90
Mar. 10	32.16
Mar. 12	7.75
Mar. 17	3.51
Total	$281.75

Disbursements.

Sept. 10, Mrs. Mollie Bryant for clothing	$ 8.00
Feb. 14, 1913 Hadnott Coal Co.	4.00
Mar. 10 Hadnott Coal Co.	4.75
Mar. 14 On Mortgage Debt	265.00
Total	$281.75

To the Colored Women's Civic League, the matron, Clara E. Jones, makes the following report of food and other stuffs donated to the Old Folks and Orphans Home from time to time by various organizations and individuals:

Oct. 29—Newton W. M. Society, groceries, 55 cents.

Nov. 14—Trinity Baptist W. M. society, groceries, $1.10.

Nov. 20.—Oak Grove Baptist W. M. S., groceries, $1.90.

Nov. 27.—Mrs. Leewood, North Birmingham, groceries, $15.40.

Nov. 28.—Graymont Public school, two bushels potatoes.

Nov. 28.—St. Mark's school, groceries, $2.50.

Nov. 28.—Newton and Sixth Avenue Baptist H. M. S. served dinner at the home.

Nov. 29.—Willing Workers, Six teenth Street Baptist church served dinner at the home.

Nov. 29.—Union Mutual Aid association agents ,groceries, $5.25.

Dec. 25.—Brown chapel C. M. E. church, $2.35.

Dec. 25.—Thirgood C. M. E. church, fruit and money, $1.75.

Dec. 27.—Sixteenth Street Baptist church, W. M. S., groceries, $2.50.

Dec. 27.—Hospital association, two tons of coal.

Dec. 27.—Semper Fidelis club, Xmas dinner.

1913.

Jan. 22.—Pilgrim Home Baptist church, W. M. society, $3.

Feb. 5.—Cottage Grove meeting, groceries and clothes, $6.80.

Sixth Avenue Baptist church, W. M. S., 85 cents.

Feb. 12.—Broad Street Baptist church, groceries, $1.15.

Feb. 12.—Bob. Mabry, groceries, $1.25.

Feb. 15.—Brown's chaped C. M. E. church, W. M. S., $3.25.

Feb. 18.—Oak Grove Baptist church, groceries, $2.30.

Feb. 21.—First Baptist church, Pratt City, W. M. S., $3.90.

Feb. 24.—St. Paul church, Bessemer, W. M. S., groceries, $4.05.

Mar. 5.—Sardis Baptist church, groceries, $2.70.

March 29.—Thirgood C. M. E. church, groceries and clothes, $8.70.

Miss Katie Kent gave a large supply of clothing in March.

W. M. Goodson gave garden seed to amount of $3.50, while the Faithful Few club of the St. Paul M. E. church, paid for the plowing.

The phone rent has been paid by the Sojourner Truth Club and the water given by the Birmingham Water company. The item of $186.81 appearing in the report of the treasurer is the result of a special Thanksgiving offering by the colored school children, which Superintendent J. H. Phillips turned over for this work.

Inmates.

Total number of inmates, 33; total deaths of inmates, 12; number gone to live in families, 3; number gone to live in almshouse, 3; number left of own accord, 3; total number of inmates at present time, 12; adults, 7; male, 3; female, 4; orphans, 3; male, 1; femal, 4.

The clothing for the inmates has always been given by charitably inclined people, who are always neatly and comfortably dressed.

Trusting this report is satisfactory, we beg to remain,

With great respect,

MRS. H. C. DAVENPORT,
President Colored Women's Civic League of Greater Birmingham.

Education-1913
Self Help

ONE HUNDRED AND ONE DOLLARS AND FORTY-SEVEN CENTS RAISED FOR SCHOOL HOUSE BUILDING.

The Messenger, Tuskegee, Ala. 5/2/13.

Big Zion Community, Montgomery County.

Dear Messenger: Sunday April 15th, was big rally day in Big Zion community. Rev. Mr. Rakestraw was with us and preached an excellent sermon from Genesis 11:4 verse; subject, "Let us make us a name." Rev. Mr. Rakestraw proved to us how we could make our names great.

The subject was closed by Bro. P. S. Armstrong.

A good many visiting friends came from different communities and took interest in the work.

Mr. M. S. Primus, teacher, has done some very hard work in connection with the school and community. Within a month $196.47 has been raised and is to be applied toward the building of a new schoolhouse in this community,

Mrs. Christian Chappell is the leading poultry raiser and trucker of this community.

Bro. P. H. Hurst, chairman of trustee board, is the leading gentleman in cotton growing and stock raising. He is also a very successful merchant.

The following contributed:

R. B. Osburn	$ 5 00
D. Donaldson	5 00
Burnett Means	1 50
L. Anderson	2 00
J. W. McCree	5 00
Joe Merriweather	3 00
P. S. Armstrong	3 00
B. Hurst	1 00
Clifton Hurst	1 00
J. W. Merriweather	2 00
Anthony Merriweather	5 00
Frank Taylor	1 00
Jeff Dean	2 00
Sam H. White	50
Mike Primus	2 00
Pleas Lofton	1 00
Louis Taylor	1 50
Clark Hurst	2 50
Amos White	5 00
Joe Normon	1 00
Arthur Brown	50
Peter Murrell	2 00
R. B. Williams	90
Willie Poole	1 00
C. H. Brown	50
R. W. Normon	25
Isom Chappell, Jr.	25
Ben Green	25
Isom Chappell, Sr	3 00
John Payne	50
Henry Murrell	25
Josh Coloin	55
Benevolent Society	5 00
M. A. & M. Society	2 50
Masonic	1 00
M. S. Primus, teacher	3 00

Amount raised by teacher and scholars:

Egg day	$ 2 06
Penny day	3 00
Annie Taylor	50
Susie Hurst	25
Select Hurst	25
Georgia Hurst	25
Lottie Taylor	25
Eliza Jackson	30
Eliza J. Osborn	25
Willie Donaldson	25
Arella Merriweather	25
Carrie Donaldson	25
Eddie Murrell	50
John Chappell	50
Robert Bruce	50
W. S. Peterson	50
Vera Means	25
Walter Jackson	25
Eli Donaldson	25
Sam Hurst	25
Joe Bradly	25
Rose Palmer	25
Rachel Murrell	25
Vera Primus	25
Horace Perkins	1 00
Lodrick McCree	30
C. K. Sharpe (white)	25
Annie Lee Norman	25
George Allen	25
Lilly May Julian	25
Peter Hurst, Jr.	25

The Mothers and friends of the children:

Mrs. Jane Osbo n	50
Mrs. Christian Chappell	50
Mrs. Ellen Normon	50
Mrs. Bessie Means	50
Mrs. Allie Armstrong	50
Mrs. Jackson	25
Mrs. Kate Hurst	25
Mrs. Catherine Murrell	25
Mrs. Annie Taylor	25
Mrs. Hattie Brown, Snowdow, Alabama	25
Mrs. Abbie Jackson	50
Mrs. Callie White	25
Mrs. Leonie Payne, teacher	25
Mrs. Omelia Myrick	50
Mrs. Bertha Green	25
Mrs. Anna McCree	25
Mrs. Georgia Sumpter	25
Mrs. Ghelener Poole	25
Mrs. May Hurst	25
Mrs. Mollie Cross	25
Mrs. J. R. Richardson	1 00
Mrs. Lucy Dean	25
Mrs. Jennie Murrell	25
Total with public	$101 47

The Messenger

Warrior Stand Community

Tuskegee, Ala. 5/2/13

Macon County, Alabama.

Dear Messenger: I am glad to report that the Warrior Stand school is now in a progressive start. Quite a large number of students attend and by proper classification and economy of time, all are seemingly benefited.

It is especially interesting to note the earnestness with which the girls work on Thursday evenings in their sewing class. They seem delighted to learn those things that will some day make their lives pleasurable and happy.

There are, at least, twenty boys who have joined the Corn Club and have promised to do great things this year, and I feel safe in saying that there will be no failures.

On the 3rd instant we were very pleasantly entertained by Rev. Rakestraw who spoke very encouragingly to us on the subject of industry. He quoted in a very fitting way the story of the rabbit and the turtle, suiting it to every occupation in life. Rev. Rakestraw has done much toward waking up the sleepy ones of this community, and is a great stimulant not only to the church but to the schools and homes; under his instructions it is a real pleasure to know and do your duty. We earnestly hope that he may live long to do good.

I guess it will be interesting to you to know that since our school opened on 13th of January, we have raised for the new building $64.87; of this amount $21.77 was raised by the school.

Your co-worker,
Carrie E. Casby, Teacher.

The Messenger
Roba, Ala.
5/2/13. Tuskegee Ala.

Dear Messenger: Friday, April 18th 1912, brings our scholastic year to a close. We have succeeded in raising the remainder of the money to finish paying our school indebtedness as was predicted in our last report.

The trustees met February 11, 1913 together with the good friends of the community; in which meeting $23.50 was raised.

The Ladies' Club number two met in the regular Sabbath meeting and raised $7.75. The following friends contributed in the collection:

Mrs. Annie McKinzey	$ 1 00
Mrs. Narcissus Foster	1 00
Mrs. Beulah Foster	55
Mrs. Eugenia Harvey	50
Mrs. Mattie Harvey	25
Mrs. Nellie Harvey	25
Mrs. Minnie Monroe	50
Mrs. Mary Williams	05
Mr. C. O. Foster	20
Mr. Henry Johnson	50
Mr. D. L. Reid	05
Mr. Willie Foster	10
Rev. I. S. McBride	25
Rev. George Goodson	05
Rev. N. E. Elmore	1 00

The total amount raised this term for school indebtedness is $112.25, not including $20 raised for supplement to the teacher's salary and $25 for lengthening of the school term. Making a total for the scholastic year of $157.25.

This only shows us what we can do in these scattered communities if we go there with the intention to do good.

The teacher was unanimously elected for the next scholastic year.

Reporter.

Solomon Chapel Community

The Messenger
Tuskegee, Ala. 5/2/13

Macon County, Ala.

Dear Messenger: We have had quite a successful school term this year. The government term closed March 28th. We are now teaching the extended term of three, making onr school term run eight months. Our enrollment is one hundred and twenty-one.

We have raised nearly one hundred dollars for school purposes this term; the people supplemented five dollars per month to the government term and they are going to pay thirty dollars per month for the extended term.

We raised fifty dollars last month in a school rally. This is to be used in extending the school term.

We wish to thank Mr. C. J. Calloway for his assistance in the rally.

Rev. J. S. Hatcher, also, great'y helped us.

The following families gave as high as two dollars and over:

Henry Watson	$ 2 65
Samuel Lister	2 55

Wm. Harris	3 35
Wm. Wilson	2 25
Ambrose Howard	2 20
Walter Williams	2 20
Lias Pough	2 00
John Haggins	2 40
Solomon Ellington	2 00
George Smith	2 00
Ed. Whitlow	2 30

The following gave twenty-five cents and above in the Children's School Club:

Miss Mary E. Perry	$ 2 25
Jennette Battle	2 45
Dora Ogletree	1 71
C. J. Calloway	1 00
Daniel Anderson	1 50
W. A. Bostock	50
L. B. Smith	87
Lucy Martin	50
Verdelle Stafford	50
Iwilda Hagins	40
Pinky Lawry	30
Bessie Bowen	25
Cleola Epps	26
Francis Dean	40
Modest Travick	25
Sammie Pough	25
Evelyn Williams	55
Foster Watson	25
Thomas Watson	25
Katie M. Watson	25
Lena Howard	25
Annie Shepherd	25
Laura I. Lawry	25
Roosevelt Wood	35
Mary Thomas	25
Rev. J. S. Hatcher	25
Haywood Cowan	25
Mattie Mills	30
Almedia Howard	25
Essie Mae Wilson	25
Ford Wilson	25
Bolden Wilson	25
Fannie Wilson	25
Morgan Owen	25

Through the faithful efforts of our teacher, Miss Mary Perry, our community has awakened to its sense of duty.

Mr. W. A. Tate has made a visit to our school. We were very proud to see him. He spoke to the school children in the afternoon and patrons at night. His talk was very helpful and instructive. He organized the Grain Association and our people think it the greatest organization ever existed for farmers.

Iwilda Hagins,
Secretary and Reporter.

August 30, 1913.

Ellistown community was highly entertained by Prof. W. M. Rakestraw of Tuskegee, Ala. Rev. Wm. Banks, of Goshen, Ala., Mr. G. B. Banks and wife, of Troy, Ala., Mrs. Greene, of Troy, Ala., Rev. Wm. Howard, of Brantley, and Mrs. M. S. Howard of Brantley. In our Farmers' Conference we raised a small sum for the school building. The people of this community were greatly helped by the lecturers. The following people contributed:

W. J. Wilson	$ .50
Lee Caldwell	.50
G. Matthews	.25
M. S. Howard	.25
T. B. Bell	.15
Mrs. Banks	.10
Mrs. Greene	.10
Mrs. Bell	.25
W. D. Howard	.25
S. M. Hubard	.25
T. W. Wilson	.25
Primers Mellers	.50
G. W. Folmar	.25
Seffous Wilson	.10
Robert Hall	.50
George Laniere	.50
James Holmes	.25
Walter Love	.25
Widd Parker	.25
Wesley Parker	.25
G. W. Hatcher	.25
Adam Parker	.25
Prof. Osborn	.25
M. Kirkling	.25
I. Moten	.25
Mrs. Willie Hall	.25
Mills Hatcher	.25
Davis Nunn	.25
D. Moten	.25
Mrs. M. Moten	.15
W. M. Burnes	.25
M. Dixon	.25
J. L. Clay	.25

Total amount collected....$12.20

On account of a burying, the audience was not as large as was expected. At night we re-assembled at the church, and Rev. Rakestraw organized the Young Girls' and the Young Boys' Clubs. We are trying to carry out the teaching of Rev. Rakestraw.

Yours for the work,
E. M. Chappelle.

NEGROES RAISING FUND.

Special to The Advertiser.

GREENSBORO, ALA., Nov. 29.—The negroes of Greensboro, under the leadership of L. D. Revoal, their school principal, are making an effort to raise $700 on next Sunday, in order to secure the sum of $500, which has been promised by a member of their race on the condition that the first amount be raised locally. If successful, the amount will be used by the building committee to erect a new building on the site of the old Tullibody Academy, founded here some thirty-five or more years ago by W. B. Paterson, now head of the Negro State Normal at Montgomery.

Notasulga, Alabama

The Messenger Tuskegee Ala. 1/10/13.

January 6, 1913.

Dear Messenger: I am very anxious for your many readers to know what the school patrons and friends have done since I came to this place. A few of them have been at work trying to raise money to erect a new school building and many of the friends have helped in this cause. The total amount of money raised on the building at present, including the donation of lumber, is $120.30.

The following persons helped in this movement:

K. D. Moss	$10 00
John Johnson	10 00
Mary Johnson	5 00
Fannie Moss	5 00
Ebenezer Association	5 00
St. John and Reeltown Church Donation	3 50
Beulah Baptist Church	2 00
By Entertainment	10 00
Fannie Wheelis	5 00
Rev. F. P. Wheelis	1 00
W. S. Parker (white)	25
F. M. Bryant (white)	25
Harden Thompson	50
School Children	2 00
Ida Hartt	2 50
Lee Hartt	1 00
Annie Hartt	50
Ada Bailey	1 00
Ben Moore	3 00
Walter Terrell	2 50
Will Jeames	1 50
Jack Hartt	1 00
R. D. Grant	1 00
Thomas Hartt	1 00
Mollie Hartt	1 50
Joseph Moore	50
Jerry Grimmett	50
Sarah Willis	50
Lizzie Lee Johnson	25
Sallie Moss	25
Frances Sheppard	30
A Friend	75
Martha Yancy	1 00
Henry Yancy	1 50
Emma Drake	50
James Patterson	50
C. Wagnor	25
Willia Wagnor	25
Joe Carsoll	25
Knox Moore	25
L. D. Matthew	50
Jack Tolbert	25
Rev. S. L. Moss	50
H. J. Moss	50

The school is progressing nicely. The people of this community are anxious to see this school building completed.

FANNIE A. WHEELIS, Teacher.

Mitchells, Alabama

Dear Messenger: 5-30-13 Mess.

We are still striving to come to the front. For the last four years we have succeeded in extending our school from a three to a six months term with two teachers for four months of the term. Our enrollment has been from 120 to 130 pupils yearly.

We have ceiled the walls of our building and whitewashed it on the outside. We raise yearly as a supplement $200 or more.

Our school property including the lands is worth about $500. It is located on the public road about a half mile from the station.

We have paid our principal teacher $30 per month for the term, the public funds being $25 a month for three months.

We paid the assistant teacher $13 per month. We feel that we have been fortunate in securing the service of Miss Louise C. Davis for these four years. We also feel that she has put forth every effort to make the work a success.

We are glad to have any advice from our friends along helpful lines.

ANDERSON JUDKINS, Chairman.

AUBREY COMMUNITY

Deear Messenger:

The people of Aubrey community would like your many readers to know of their work.

We have on hand forty-five dollars. We are now ready to set our rally at which time we mean to complete our taxation and begin work on the schoolhouse so that we will have it ready for the coming term.

The teacher, trustees, pastor and other friends are taxing themselves five dollars each along with many who promise to pay one dollar on the fourth Sunday in September. Our rally will be held at Fitten's Chapel church.

The closing exercises of our summer school were good and very entertaining. After the usual devotional exercises the teacher gave the pupils a talk on the United States flag. It was late before the crowd gathered so there was time for some reviews. After the review there was a short program of speeches and songs by the children and a short talk by one of the mothers.

We are sorry to say that our mothers' meeting was almost a failure, having only a few mothers present at the appointed time. We hope that the mothers will come out and do better.

The speaker of the day was Rev. J A. Gates. Rev. Mr. Gates showed no little interest in us but gave a very helpful talk. His subject was "There is Room at the Top." He advised the boys and girls to rise above the evils at the bottom and make their way to the top. He, also, cautioned the parents about lowering the standard in the child's mind by nick-naming him.

May our honored and beloved pastor live long to deliver such lectures as he delivered at our closing.

Ida W. Peters, Teacher.

Pleasant Grove School

The Messenger Tuskegee, Ala. 4/21/13.

Union Springs, Ala.,
March 4, 1913.

Dear Messenger: An entertainment was given at the schoolhouse on the third in interest of the school. The entertainment was given by the trustees. They were successful in raising five dollars. The government only gives us a four months school term. The good people of this community thought it best to supplement two months.

The people of this community are wide-awake. We are planning to do more and better work.

Yours for success,
H. B. Deloach.

The people of the Loachapoka community, Loachapoka, Lee County, Alabama, Miss Pearl Rousseau, teacher, have about completed a new and comfortable schoolhouse. These people have done this The Messenger Tuskegee Ala. 2/27/13 school year. There are other communities just as strong and should get busy right away and put up a comfortable schoolhouse for the boys and girls of their community.

Edweation—1913
Self Help

Shorters, Ala.

Sunrise School, Macon Co.

Dear Messenger: We have raised this school year more than thirty dollars. The Messenger Tuskegee, Ala. 5-2-13.

Our last rally was March 5th. Mr. Rakestraw was with us and spoke on the importance of having a good school building in the rural districts. He showed the people how they could easily replace the money, before August with a little time and labor, they give on the building. All present enjoyed the good lecture given by Mr. Rakestraw.

Miss Tisby Ray, teacher of Shorter School, was present and spoke.

The following persons contributed:

Mrs. Sallie Nelton	$ 60
Mrs. Malinda Wright	46
Mr. Alex Lee	1 05
Mr. Marson Wright	1 10
Mrs. Betsy Robinson's List	1 01
Club No. 1; Lilly Harris and Matt Watson	2 00
Club No. 2: Malinda Wright and M. Smith	2 60
Lula Turner	05
Mr. B. Howard	50
Mr. G. Turner	25
Mr. T. Melton	10
Mr. B. Collins	25
Miss Alberta Ford	10
Miss Tisby Ray	25
Miss Mildred M. Goodwyn	25
Mr. G. Smith	10
Total amount raised	$11 00

Class of '93 Gives $1,000

S. R. 6—13

The Annual Alumni Address at Tuskegee Institute was this year delivered by W. J. Edwards, Class of 1893, Principal of the Snow Hill Normal and Industrial Institute, Snow Hill, Alabama, one of the most successful men ever sent out from the school. The address made by Mr. Edwards was a particularly fine and eloquent one, in which he detailed the story of the work of the graduates of the Class of 1893; their record of achievement is a very creditable one. Mr. Edwards concluded his address by placing in Principal Washington's hands checks and pledges amounting to One Thousand Dollars as a contribution of his class toward the work of this Institute.

In 1893 twenty young men and women graduated; of this number, four have died and seven returned and occupied seats on the platform. They were Messrs. H. A. Barnes, and G. W. A. Johnson and Mrs. Celia Watkins, Mrs. J. O. Diffay, Mrs. Frederick and Mrs. Willis.

Mr. Edwards said in part: "Twenty years are not long enough to determine the life work of a man, but it is long to determine what he means to do and what he can do if he continues to do his best. I am not here to tell what we have done, but to tell what we are doing, to renew our relations with the institution, to assure the members of the Faculty that our motto, 'Deeds, Not Words,' is still our guide.

"Of the remaining sixteen members of our class, we have lost communication with two, so cannot say what they are doing. This leaves fourteen live graduates who have been engaged in teaching. H. A Barnes holds a responsible office as treasurer of the Snow Hill Institute; W. R. Carter is principal of an industrial institute in Topeka, Kansas; N. E. Henry conducts a school in China, Alabama; J. W. Oveltrea is instructor in Birmingham; and G. W. A. Johnson is United States Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, headquarters at Birmingham; he is the only Negro to hold this position in Alabama. Mrs. Frederick is housekeeper and storekeeper in Selma and is doing considerable missionary work in her community.

"Mrs. Diffay does settlement work in connection with her housekeeping. Her husband is a successful business man. Mrs. Celia Watkins is a first-class nurse in Montgomery. Mrs. Lelia Michael teaches in Asheville, North Carolina. Mrs. Bryant resides in the same city. Mrs. Bellinger lives in Dothan, Alabama, and Mrs. Peterson is nursing in Montgomery. This class owns $75,000 worth of property and has 38 children. We are proud of our record."

The Messenger Tuskegee, Ala. 5/16/13.

Warrior Stand Community School No. 2

Macon County, Alabama.

Dear Messenger: It has been a long time since you have heard from our community. We are not dead but have learned to do, then talk. Our school has been very successful this year. Much of this success is due to the fact that our pastor, Rev. Rakestraw, has shown an interest in school as well as church work. Our people have eagerly grasped his information and have shown their appreciation by a willingness to help themselves.

WOMEN'S IMPROVEMENT CLUB

The women have been awakened to their sense of duty and have entered into the work of improving the condition of things with pleasure. Too much praise can not be given Mrs. Josephine Carter, president of of the Women's Club, Mesdames Mary Reid, Annie Turk, Della Downer, Mary Hughley and others for their faithfulness. Several mothers stated in the last meeting that they would join and help to keep the club alive.

CHILDREN'S IMPROVEMENT CLUB

All have been interested in the efforts of the Children's Improvement Club. The president, Susannah Turk, has left no stone unturned in order to make her club a success.

The 9th of March this club gave a rally at the schoolhouse. Mr. W. H. Chappell, superintendent of the Cooper's Chapel Sunday School, kindly consented to come down and and hold Sunday School at the schoolhouse. The day being rainy the crowd was late gathering but with a few enthusiastic members Sunday School was opened and Mr. R. J. Harrison of the Mount Nebo community taught the class and showed himself equal to the task. Many helpful points were brought out by Messrs. A. H. Henderson, Askew, Graham, T. Chapple, W. H. Chapple and Misses Susannah and Wassie Turk.

Mr. A. H. Henderson was the leading speaker. Mr. R. D. Harris, who owns land in this community, spoke very highly of the work of the C. I. C. and encouraged the boys to learn to do better work and accomplish more than their fathers. Mr. R. J. Harrison urged the children to get an education as a foundation for success in life. Good advice was also given by Messrs. E. D. Graham and Askew.

Mr. Tommie Chapple, with his mixed quartette, rendered excellent music, while the following persons contributed in the collection:

A. H. Henderson	$ 25
R. D. Harris	75
R. J. Harrison	60
Gladstone Reese	25
James Hughley	15
Tommie Chappel	25
Lamar Moore	25
Ora Hughley	05
Willie Johnson	05
These Adams	05
Miss Susannah Turk	25
Miss Thomas Jackson	05
Coleman Veal	25
Miss Nassie Turk	15
Mrs. Malinda Moore	10
Hampton Askew	25
W. T. Turk	15
Mrs Annie Turk	25
W. D. Downer	25
W. H. Chapple	30
Miss Emma A. Laster	50
Mrs. Josephine Carter	25
Mrs. Della Downer	25
Miss Carrie Casby	25
George C. Moore	25
Rollin Jackson	10
Jodie Moore	10
Clinton Jackson	10
McKinley Harris	20
Millie Hatten	10
Roosevelt Reid	10
Miss Lula Moore	15
Miss Exie Chambers	15
Miss Lena Chambers	15
Miss Gertrude Thompson	10
Miss Lula Sullens	15
Miss Josephine Hughley	15
Fuller Thompson	25
William Hughley	15
Julius Jackson	25
Johnnie Chambers	05
Esa Chambers	05
Willie Robinson	10
Martha Blackmon	05
Boisy Chambliss	10
Wilbert Downer	10
Wiley Downer	10
Georgia Downer	10
Willie Mae Johnson	05
Doctor Thomas Turk	10
Sunday School	50
Aosea Shepherd	10
Carrie Shepherd	10
Roosevelt Hughley	05
Henderson Hughley	05
Hazel Hughley	05
Turner Chambliss	10
Samuel Carter	15
Willie Carter	15
John Henry Carter	05
Matilda Carter	05
Unknown	65
Total	$ 11.15

PATRONS

At the close of the public term the trustees contracted with the teacher for a two months independent term. Mr. W. T. Turk, our efficient chairman, and others stood by the teacher in her untiring efforts to raise money for that purpose. Messrs. J. C. Carter, Chance Harris, A. James Reid, L. T. Turk, Square Blackmon, Shellie Richardson, Henderson Hughley, Joe Reid, Wiley Downer and Mrs. Jane Jackson need to be commended for standing firm. Our school is to run seven months this year. One of the independent months has been taught.

We shall never forget the advice and encouragement given us by Miss S. L. Woodall.

REPORTER.

The Messenger Tuskegee 2/24/13 c.e.a.

The people of Notasulga community, Notasulga, Macon County, Alabama, will soon have completed a nice comfortable schoolhouse. Mrs. Fannie Wheelis, the teacher

should be congratulated for the good work she has done in this community.

Big Zion Community, Montgomery County

Tuskegee, Ala. 3/21/13.

Ninety-five Dollar Rally-----Raised For Schoolhouse at Euphronia, March 9, 1913

Sunday, March 9th, ninety-five dollars was raised for the building of a schoolhouse in this community. The day was rainy and unpleasant but crowds came from one to twenty-one miles.

Rev. W. M. Rakestraw, of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, preached from Luke 5:4; subject: "Launch out into the deep and let down your net for a draw." In his discourse he showed that Christ was interested in both spiritual and material welfare.

Several visiting teachers from different parts of the county were present and enjoyed the sermon.

Rev. Rakestraw has done a great work in and around this community. Some of the distinguished teachers were:

Mrs. Westley, Tyson, Alabama; Prof. J. S. Julian, Montgomery, Alabama; J. W. Williams, Davenport, Alabama; Miss Lucy Jones, Hope Hull, Alabama, and others.

They spoke encouragingly concerning the rally.

The next rally will come off the second Sunday in April. We have plans on foot to raise $150. We mean to begin the erection of the building early in April.

Rev. J. S. Sumpter, pastor of our church, took great interest in the rally and stated that Rev. Rakestraw had preached a wonderful sermon.

The following amounts were paid:

School Children and teacher	$11 14
P. H. Hurst, chairman	10 00
J. J. Jackson, treasurer	5 00
P. S. Armstrong, secretary	2 00
R. B. Osburn	5 00
M. S. Primus, teacher	3 00
D. D. Donaldson	5 00
L. Anderson	5 00
John Bruce	5 00
J. Deam	2 50
J. Julian	2 00
J. W. Merriwether	2 00
Joe Merriwether	2 00
Brummet Means	1 50
Ples Lofton	50
Lewis Taylor	1 50
Clark Hurst	2 50
Wm Chappell	1 00
Arthur Brown	5 00
Peter Murrell	5 00
Andrew Murrell	1 00
Hubbard White	2 00
R. B. Williams	40
Rev. J. S. Sumpter, pastor	1 00
Andrew Murrell, Sr	1 00
David Hurst	1 00
Edmond Williams	1 00

WOMEN'S CLUB

Bessie Means, chairman	1 00
Harriet Anderson	15
Others amounted to	5 00
Total	95 00

Madrid, Alabama, Community

Tuskegee, Ala.
3/2/13

Houston County.

Dear Messenger: Will you allow a Houston County school a word in your columns? We are waking up here. We are reading the Messenger and are taking on new inspiration every day. We have succeeded in getting this paper in several homes and within a few weeks we hope to have canvassed the whole community. This is our first term of school here. Opened on January 13, 1913, with eight pupils. Our roll reached in the second month 78 and yet have about fifty in attendance.

We had quite a success in a concert given by our "School Improvement Club;" raised $18.95. This shall be used for school necessities.

Our boys are making a few useful domestic articles, such as porch chairs, tables, etc. Our girls are doing some fine embroidery work. They have completed several articles: sofa pillows, shams, dresser scarfs, centerpieces, pin cushions, etc.

Our school will close in May. We hope to have a school plot next year and have some of our boys join the corn club. Our pupils seem deeply interested in their school life. They are very submissive and affectionate.

Success to The Messenger.

A. E. GLENN.

Central Park School Makes Appeal

ASKS CHARITABLE WHITE PEOPLE TO ASSIST INSTITUTION

Savannah Tribune

Negroes Have Already Given $5000.00--Committee to Make Personal Canvas for Funds

1-24-14.

An urgent appeal by the executive committee of Central Park Normal and Industrial Institute which is situated on the White Bluff road, has been recently made to the white citizens of the community for that institution and it is hoped that by this means sufficient funds will be raised to complete the building which is about half way finished.

$5000.00 have already been raised, this amount coming directly from Negroes, and the institution is now asking the charitable white citizens of Savannah to contribute to the cause so that the building may be completed.

$1500.00 is asked to save the work already done and $5000.00 to complete the building and have it ready for occupancy.

The following is the appeal:

Noting the urgent necessity for better preparation of the Negro boys and girls in this community and adjacent counties, for a life of usefulness, the undersigned, with a few associates, have begun the erection and establishment of a training school for Negro boys and girls outside the southern limits of the city on the White Bluff road. The name of this institution is the Central Park Normal and Industrial Institute. It is properly chartered under the laws of Georgia for the work it essays to do.

Knowing the position which we must occupy in the economic life of this great city, and greatly appreciating our opportunity, we are willing to make and are making every possible sacrifice to meet the conditions. A building, is now being erected on the grounds of the nstitution, which is the first to be built on a campus of 23 acres.

The building as it stands was erected at a cost of $5,000.00. Every dollar of which was contributed from the scanty earning of the Negro himself, as we did not desire to appeal to our white friends until we had demonstrated our own earnestness in the work.

We think, by the above showing, that we deserve your sympathy and help and we, therefore, take this method of appealing to you, feeling assured that it will reach the hearts of those who are only waiting to help us.

We appeal to you on the grounds, first: That whether we will or no, the white man and the Negro occupy the same common territory in our beautiful southland, and will continue to do so, perhaps, to the end of time.

Second: The time will never come when the Negro will be independent of the white man. Today he is dependent on him for every line of occupation by which he earns his daily bread and should be assisted in the preparation for the better performance of his duties as servants, laborers and artisans.

Third: The American Negro, and especially the Southern Negro, needs today, more than ever before, the helpful sympathy of the American white man, the southern gentleman.

We do not regret the millions that are being spent for the education and Christianization of our brethren in Africa and the isles of the sea, but we do ask that, of your bounty, you do not forget us at home, who must live here, work here, spend our earnings here for the necessities of life and at last die and be buried here. While your sympathies run out for the heathen far away; help, O, help us to rescue these nearer home, some of whom are not far removed from their pristine state.

The establishment of this institution was made possible by the generosity and Christian spirit of the Central Park Company of this city.

Its establishment cannot conflict with the work done by any similar institution, as the demand for efficient service far exceeds the supply. We are trying to make men and women who can be depended upon, and believe you will help us.

We desire $5,000 to be ready to begin work, but must have $1500.00 in order to save the work already done. We must have this in 15 days. We appeal to you and believe that you will liberally respond.

A personal canvass will be made immediately, by the undersigned.

Those wishing to make donations direct without personal solicitation can send checks to Rev. R. H. Singleton, pastor St. Philip church, 507 Charles street, the secretary, who will properly receipt for the same.

Thanking you in advance for your donations to this worthy cause, we are

Faithfully yours.

B. S. Hanna
R. H. Singleton
G. H. Bowen
Ex. Com.

RUST UNIVERSITY STUDENTS RAISE $1,000.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. 1-8-14

Holly Springs, Miss., Jan. 6.—One of the real progressive and wide-awake institutions for the training of Negro youth is Rust University, located at Holly Springs, Miss. The school is the oldest of the twenty-two Freedmen's Aid Society Schools operated by the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South, and has for the past forty-eight years exerted a powerful influence in tn the building of the race. The institution has just achieved one of its characteristic victories, a victory that has meant sacrifice and toil to both teachers and students. The students recently raised $1,000 as a jubilee offering.

Last April, when it was proposed that the colored Methodist Episcopalians should raise $100,000 as a jubilee offering, the students of this school volnntarily proposed to raise $1,000 as their share. It was thought to be almost an impossible thing that students having but little means of their own and working hard for their education, many of them coming from poor homes, should be able to raise such a sum; but the students and faculty took up the problem with enthusiasm and in a spirit of self sacrifice, and on January 1 President Docking of the university announced that $1,050 had been raised and was in the bank.

The announcement was made amid great enthusiasm. In this triumph, which had been largely won through the efforts and under the management of the students, great credit is due to the jubilee manager, W. L. Steele, and his faithful corps of co-workers.

NEGROES ORGANIZE FOR CIVIC BETTERMENT.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. 12/14/14

New Orleans, La., Dec. 9.—The meeting of the Colored Educational Alliance held at Central Congregational Church, Thursday evening, December 4, went into permanent organization, electing the Rev. H. H. Dunn, president; F. F. Simms, secretary and Dr. F. M. Nelson, treasurer.

Committees on poll tax, evening schools, elementary schools, high school and school building were provided for. Realizing the urgent need of poll taxes as an important part of the financial resources of the public schools, the committee on poll taxes was fully organized with W. L. Cohen as chairman, and members from each ward was appointed.

Education-1913.
Self Help.

The Messenger
Tuskegee, Ala. 3/21/13.

Little Zion Community, Montgomery County

Fifty-nine Dollar Rally For Schoolhouse Building Sunday, March 9. 1913

Sunday, March 9th, a big rally for school purposes was held at Little Zion Church, Ramer, Alabama. The money is to be used in the building of a good schoolhouse.

Our pastor preached an excellent sermon, after which Prof. C. J. Calloway, from Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, was introduced. He impressed upon the people the necessity of building a comfortable schoolhouse. He spoke very forcibly along this line and advised the people along many other lines.

We pray that he may live long to push this work.

The following amount was raised for the building of the schoolhouse:

Gus Moore	$10 00
S. T. Provo	5 00
James Patterson, Sr.	5 00
Charley Bell	2 00
Rapier Provo	2 00
Amos Henderson	2 00
Will Bell	1 00
Steve Moore	1 00
Powell Bell, Jr.	1 00
George Vandiver	2 00
Mrs. Joanna Bell	1 00
W. H. Stevens, white	1 00
Gus. Moore raised from friends	11 25
Teacher raised with entertainment	6 00
Daniel Provo	1 00
Robert Boyd, Jr.	1 00
John Vickers	50
Mrs. Margaret Bell	50
Mrs. Fannie Boyd	50
Robert Bell	50
Genesis Walker and wife	50
Elijah Walton and wife	50
Mrs. Cora Butler	25
5 and 10 cents given by friends	3 34
Making total amount raised for building the schoolhouse	$59 42

We are pushing matters now and hope to have our schoolhouse in course of erection.

REPORTER.

Recently the Seventh Ward Educational League, of New Orleans, completed payments on six lots, which it turned over to the city for a public school site. A modern public school building for colored children will be erected on this site by the city in the near future.

National Negro School News
Jan-Feb. '13

Educational
State Teachers' Association.

LOUISVILLE ,KY.

The State Teachers' Association—Rev. Dr. L. G. Jordan in the City—Prof. Kelly Miller Entertained.

(By Melville Purdue.)

Special to THE FREEMAN.

The city was thronged with visitors last week, attending the State Teachers' Association meeting, which was called to order last Wednesday, November 12, by President E. W. Weed, of Paris, Ky. It was indeed the greatest meeting in the history of the organization. Nearly 400 teachers and friends were present. Hon. Kelly Miller, dean of Howard University, delivered the principal address on Thursday evening. He was greeted with repeated applause. Mr. Sutton Griggs, well known through the Southland, delivered a most eloquent address on Friday evening. Mrs. Lillian Jones Brown, of Indianapolis, Ind., well known in this city, entertained the audience in a most delightful way with her story telling, which was indeed above the ordinary. She held the attention of her audience, and made one feel as if the actual scene was being enacted in his presence. Mrs. Brown is an expert in the art of story telling, and well deserved the hearty applause that she received. Among the number of stories that she told we might mention the following: Extracts from "Parsifal," "Tannheuser," and "The First Christmas Tree," by Van Dyke.

Over four hundred teachers were registered at this session. The association is composed of some of the leading educators of the State. The executive committee decided to make Louisville a permanent meeting place. Prof. F. M. Wood was re-elected as president, while Prof. Reid, dean of the normal department of Frankfort Normal, was elected as secretary in place of Mrs. Kate Blacksheare, of Henderson.

Among some of the local speakers we might mention Prof. Halleck, Superintendent E. O. Holland, Prof. O. L. Reid, Dr. Whedbee, Rev. E. A. Clark, J. W. Gibson and Miss G. Moore. A number of musical selecflons by some of the best vocalists were rendered. Of the well-known educators out of the city who appeared on the program we noted Prof. Fouse, supervisor of Lexington, Ky., public schools; Prof. J. W. Hays, assistant principal of Henderson High School; J. S. Estell, Mt. Sterling; G. W. Jackson, Paducah; Miss M. L. Doneghly, Danville; W. H. May, Frankfort; W. S. Blanton, Newport.

A reception was tendered the visitors at the Y. M. C. A. Friday evening. In spite of the rain, large crowds attended each session, as well as taking the opportunity to visit the schools on Thursday.

The first session of the Chautauqua at Lincoln, Ill., was opened by Bishop John Hurst, the president. J. C. Napier in his address paid a tribute to the state of Maryland, which produced a Frederick Douglass. He said that the colored people are often referred to as a burden to the country, but how like the state of Adam and Eve would be that of the people of this country were it not for the three-fourths of the cotton of the world that is raised by the colored people of the south. Permanent organization of a state negro business league was effected, with the following officers: C. C. Fitzgerald, president; H. T. Pratt, vice president; Daniel H. Murphy, secretary, and J. E. Fessenden, treasurer.

The thirty-fifth annual session of the Kentucky State Teachers' Association of Colored Schools convened in Louisville, at Quinn Chapel A. M. E. church, Tenth and Chestnut streets, of which Rev. A. E. Clark is pastor. Over four hundred teachers were present and at each session the aisles of the church were crowded with teachers and visitors. Prof. F. M. Woods, president of the association, was re-elected. Prof. Woods is principal of fthe Paris high school, and for several years after graduating from the State Normal was a teacher and had held other high positions throughout the state. At present he is one of the most popular men in the state. He is a Christian young man and has a wife and one child. He has made educational work a specialty. The Louisville people showed their hospitality to the visitors in the highest degree, and many thanks are extended them. The following was the program: Wednesday morning session: Music by State niversity choir, Mrs. M. E. Steward, directress; enrollment of members; "Educational Campaign for Negro Schools of Kentucky," J. S. Estill, principal Mt. Sterling; "Vocational Training in the Rural Schools," Miss Eugene Mondy, Bowling Green; "Education as a Factor in National Life," principal of Parucah school; "Discipline in the Public Schools," J. W. Hays, high school, Henderson; "The Relation of Method to Discipline," Miss Maggie D. Merchant, Lincoln school, Paducah; "Primary Education," Miss Louise Dietz, primary superintendent of Louisville Schools. Evening session: Music by State niversity choir; welcome addresses—On behalf of teachers, Dr. W. T. Amiger, president State University; on behalf of physicians, Dr. W. E. Whedbee; on behalf of ministers, Revs. E. A. Clark and J. W. Gibson; response, Prof. G. W. Saffell, Jr., principal of high school at Shelbyville; vocal solo, Mrs. Fannie C. Scott, Russell high school, Lexington, accompanied by Miss Willie B. Stephenson, music teacher at Paris; "Educational Outlook in Kentucky," Hon. Barksdale Hamlett, state superintendent of public instruction, Frankfort; Superintendent Hamlett was sick and could not be present but sent Prof. Button in his place; report of committee on declaration of principles, Prof. J. W. Ball, of Earlington, chairman. Thursday morning session: Inspection of all the schools in the city of oLuisville, and in spite of the heavy rain, there was a large delegation to visit each school and they found the work being done in the most up-to-date manner, both in literary and industrial features, and many good ideas were learned from this visit. Afternoon session: Music, school children of the public schools of Louisville, Miss Mildred Bryant, directress; "Teaching, Its Business Side," Prof. K. Smith, dean normal department Lincoln Institute, Simpsonville; "Training for Social E ciency," Miss M. L. Doneghy, high school, Danville; "Economics in Education," T. J. Smith, principal, Versailles; "The Church and School," Rev. Robert Mitchell, Bowling Green; "Domestic Science, Its Educational Value in the Public Schools," Miss Ella Cheeks, high school, Winchester; address, Dr. E. O. Holland, superintendent of schools, Louisville. Evening session: "Our Rural Schools," Hon. O. J. Stivers, superintendent of Jefferson county; address, Dr. Kelly Miller, dean of College of Arts and Sciences, Howard niversity, Washington, D. C.; instrumental solo, Miss Willa B. Stevenson, directress of music, Western high schools, Paris. A reception was given to the teachers and visitors at the State University, and each department was open for inspection and a large crowd was present. A three-course menu was served. Friday morning session: Business and sectional meetings at Central high school, Ninth and Magazine streets. Primary section, leader, Miss M. E. Williams, Frankfort; "The Kindergarten as a Basis for Primary Work," Miss Mabel L. Whiting, high school, Covington; "The Reading Habit, Its Importance, How Formed," Miss Lavinia A. Ellis, high school, Newport, Miss Blanche Baker, North Middletown; "The Educational Value of the Recreative Life of the Child," Mrs. A. B. Bowman, Bardstown. Intermediate section, leader, Miss G. G. Moore, Western high school, Louisville; "Value of Parent and Improvement Leagues," Miss Maynette Elliott, Harrodsburg, Mrs. M. B. Claggett, New Haven; "Physical Training, Its Importance at the Stage of the Child's Life," Mrs. S. D. Harrison, Bloomfield, Miss Sallie P. Lewis, Fairfield; "Play as a Factor in Education," Mrs. Elizabeth E. Lytle, Gary, Ind. Afternoon session: "The School Visitor, His Duties and Responsibilities," Mrs. V. K. Jones, Hustonville; "A Giant Obstacle in the Way of Our Educational Progress," Mrs. Maggie Pearson, Garfield school, Paducah. Grammar section, leader, J. B. Caulder, principal, Lexington; "Co-operation of County and City Schools," J. H. Burns, principal, Lancaster, W. H. Evens, Western high school, Paris; "The School as a Social Factor," Birt H. Lark, principal, Hodgenville; "What Subjects Should be Emphasized in Arithmetic," S. L. Barker, principal, Owensboro. Principal and high school section, leader, Wm. H. Mayo, principal Clinton street high school, Frankfort; "Preparation for High School Teaching," W. S. Blanton, principal, Newport; Prof. T. V. Venson delivered a short address; Mrs. Naomi Stephenson, dramatic reader, of Covington, read a selection; Prof. C. L. Timberlake, of Frankfort, author of "Household Ethics and Industrial Training in the Colored Schools of Kentucky," and who is in the state superintendent's office, was introduced by the president as the "black superintendent of the state." Prof. Timberlake was given a five-minute applause. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Prof. F. M. Woods, president; Prof. Timberlake was nominated for secretary, but declined in favor of Editor E. E. Reed, of the State Teachers' Review, and professor of mathematics and dean of the Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute; Miss Gibson was elected treasurer. Heads of the various departments were elected as follows: Intermediate, Miss Georgia Moore; high school, Prof. Wm. H. Mayo; modern, Miss M. E. Williams; music, Miss A. Smith; manual art, Prof. J. D. M. Russell; agriculture, Prof. J. H. Garvin; board of directors, Profs. Perry, G. W. Jackson, G. W. Saffell, Jr., and Rev. J. E. Woods. The program was continued on Friday, as follows: "Relation Between High and Elementary Schools," W. E. Newson, principal, Cynthiana; "Why Have the High Schools Failed to Prepare Pupils for Life?" J. D. M. Russell, principal, Richmond, J. F. Owen, principal, Elizabethtown; "Suitable Buildings for Effective School Work," J. W. Bate, principal, Danville; address, Dr. J. A. Boyden, president Free Memorial Institute, Camp Nelson; music, pupils of the Louisville schools, Prof. G. M. McClelland, Dunbar school, director; "Supervision of Schools in the Rural Districts," Miss Florence G. Anderson, supervisor Clark county, Mrs Birdie Taylor, supervisor Fayette county "English in the Public Schools," Prof. C. L. Reid, Girls' high school, Louisville "Process in Teaching," Miss Alice I. Simms, high school, Lexington; clarinet solo, Prof. W. H. Fouse, supervisor city schools, Lexington; address, Dr. R. J. Halleck, Louisville; "The Place of the Story in the Child's Development," Mrs Lillian Jones Brown, teacher of history in department schools, Indianapolis, Ind. Music, Prof. McClelland's choir; address, Dr. Sutton E. Griggs, Memphis, Tenn. The resolutions will be published in another issue. The teachers and visitors attended a swell reception at the Y. M. C. A., and every nook and corner of the building was crowded. Prof. Wickliffe's saxophone orchestra furnished the music and a three-course menu was served, with which all were well pleased.

NEGRO TEACHERS RE-ELECT OFFICERS IN SHORT TIME

Monday Advert.

Morning Session of Association is Devoted Exclusively to Round Tables.

The Alabama State Teachers' Association, Colored, attended by 700 teachers, broke the record Thursday afternoon by electing all of its officers and hearing an inspiring talent minute address by Superintendent H. J. Willingham, all in thirty minutes' time. This record was made notwithstanding a strong opposition speech made against the report of the Committee on Nomination by Prof. Davis of Birmingham, who offered the name of Dr. M. W. Gilbert, President of Selma University, against Walter S. Buchanan, President of the A. and M. College, Normal, Ala., nominated by the committee for the position of Corresponding Secretary. Prof. William Pickens and the other officers were elected without opposition. Prof. Pickens is a graduate of Yale, and has been a teacher at Talladega College for many years.

The re-election of Walter S. Buchanan is a recognition not only of his high standing as one of the leading educators of his race in the South, but of the services he has rendered the association leading up to the present most harmonious of all sessions in the history of the association.

Round Tables in Morning.

The morning session was devoted to round tables. Section meetings were continued in agriculture, rural schools, grammar and high schools, colleges and normal schools, presidents and principals, kindergarten and primary, and trustees of schools.

The section in agriculture, conducted by Prof. P. C. Parks, instructor in agriculture in the A. and M. College at Normal, Ala., was largely attended, and addresses were delivered by T. M. Campbell, United States District Demonstration Agent; Cornelia Bowen, principal of Mt. Meigs Institute; Waugh, Ala., and others.

The section in primary and kindergarten met in the auditorium of the Montgomery Girls' Industrial School, Misses White and Beard, principals. The sectional meeting of schools trustees conducted by Prof. J. R. E. Lee, and agricultural teaching by Prof. P. C. Parks, are features of round tables held for the first time in the history of the association. The section of rural schools conducted by T. J. Edwards and Principal J. T. Arter, was held in the auditorium of the State Normal and was attended by several hundred teachers.

Secondary Schools.

The division of secondary schools and colleges, was conducted by Principals A. H. Parker, Industrial High School, Birmingham, and Principal W. A. Caldwell, A. P. Owens High School, Mobile. The report on graded schools read by Principal W. C. Davis, Thomas High School, Birmingham, was one of the most interesting read at the association.

Rev. W. H. Mixon, Selma, Ala., offered a resolution which was unanimously adopted inviting Governor Emmet O'Neal to address the association in the afternoon.

Prof. Henry J. Willingham, State Superintendent of Education, visited the association in the afternoon, delivered an inspiring address strongly advocating compulsory education and the necessity of changing the constitution of the State of Alabama so as to allow local taxation for educational purposes. His address met with enthusiastic applause.

The committee appointed to grade the industrial work on exhibition at the association, recommended that the public school of Pratt City, George W. Scott, principal, be given the first place.

The association also commends the work of the Birmingham Business College, J. P. Bond, manager, which prepares young men and women to do typewriting and stenography. This institution is much needed in the growing business life of the negro.

NEGRO'S ADDRESSED BY LEADING EDUCATORS

Prof. Baker and Dr. Phillips Hold Close Attention at First Session.

Monday Advert.

The thirty-second annual session of the Negro State Teachers Association opened their session at the State Normal School last night. After a most frank and sensible welcome address by President W. B. Paterson in which the teachers were urged to concentrate their energies upon the serious work of the Association and to pay less attention to office seeking, the meeting was turned over to Prof. G. W. Trenholm, principal of the colored school at Tuscumbia and president of the association. Rev. R. C. Judkins, pastor of the Dexter Avenue negro Baptist Church in a direct and sincere devotional appeal had already shown that the negro teachers had assembled for earnest work, and President Trenholm gave farther evidence of his intention on the part of the Association when he set aside all formality and simply stated that in the interest of the black girls and boys of Alabama these teachers had come together and that every thought and word of the association should look toward the improvement of the educational facilities of the black belt and other sections where the schools for negroes are less than half equal to the task which it is set to accomplish.

The State, he said, had recognized that fact and was making a determined effort to improve the situation, and that as a first step in this direction the State had provided for a supervisor of rural schools in the per-

son of Prof. N. R. Baker of the State Department of Education.

He then introduced Professor Baker, who spoke for twenty minutes on the brighter and the darker pictures in the aims and methods of many public schools and teachers. He deplored that kind of teaching which is impractical and misleading. His address was calculated to encourage the teaching of the common every day duties of life in the public schools. It is more desirable for a girl to know how to wash dishes properly than for her to know how to use big words which her parents cannot understand. He praised the practical and effective methods employed in the children's house at Tuskegee Institute and praised the use of practical subjects in commencement programs. Mr. Baker spoke from a rich experience and well ordered knowledge of conditions in the rural schools and his appeal for simplicity and practicability in the aims and methods of our school work with no countenance for sham and pretension.

At the conclusion of his address Professor Baker introduced Dr. J. H. Phillips, Superintendent of Schools, Birmingham, who spoke only a few minutes, but in an earnest endeavor to encourage the teachers to study the problems of their various communities, both moral and intellectual, and then to seek most energetically and persistently to apply their knowledge and influence to the solving of those problems.

Dr. Phillips gave way to Dr. E. A. Winship, editor of The Journal of Education, of Boston. Dr. Winship used as his subject "And a little child shall lead them."

Dr. Winship delivered one of the most helpful addresses ever heard by the Association.

Prof. J. R. E. Lee, of Tuskegee Institute, offered a resolution of thanks to Dr. Phillips for his inspiring address and for bringing with him Dr. Winship, Prof. Baker and Prof. I. W. McAdory, all of whose addresses were heard with rapt attention and enthu-

MORE THAN 600 NEGRO TEACHERS BEGIN WORK

Plea is Made for Agricultural Education in All Schools of the State

The formal opening of the Alabama State Teachers Associated, colored, was conducted by Rev. H. E. Levi, President of the Anniston Normal and Industrial Institute. The morning session was attended by six hundred registered teachers, while quite a number were present who had not registered.

President G. W. Trenholm, principal of the Tuscumbia High School, delivered his annual address in the course of which he endorsed the appointment of James L. Sibley as Supervisor of the Negro Rural Schools and he clearly outlined the duties of teachers.

He dwelt especially upon the physical well-being of the child, saying that the school which gives intellectual training only was a failure. He took the position that health should stand above every other school aim.

At the conclusion of his address the association unanimously ordered that it be published.

Addresses on the general subject, "Some Recent Tendencies in Educational Practice," were delivered by Prof. E. C. Silsby, Registrar of Talladega College; Prof. E. C. Roberts, Assistant Director of the Academic Department, Tuskegee Institute; Prof. W. B. Paterson, Principal of State Normal School, Montgomery, and Prof. J. R. E. Lee, Director of the Academic Department of the Tuskegee Institute.

Professor Silsby, a pioneer in educational work among negroes in the South, spoke on the "Exceptional Child."

Professor Roberts said, among other things, that it is the business of education to fit the child into the community in which he is to live. The teacher should come into intimate contact with the men and women where he works. Modern education teaches that material for work should be drawn from the community where the teacher labors. He thought that the average game of marbles or the average school grounds gave ample material for work in arithmetic, language, and even geography. His address emphasized the necessity of the practical, the vital in education.

Professor Paterson, was of the opinion that education should be general first and special afterwards. Some teachers, in the craze for industrial education, forget that the child has brain as well as fingers. He said that the brain must be trained so as to guide the hand.

Prof. J. R. E. Lee spoke of the widening influence of the National Association of Colored Teachers, which will hold its next session at Little Rock, Ark., in July. He announced that there would be an excursion to Tuskegee Saturday to accommodate teachers and their friends. This will afford an opportunity, he said, to witness the work of students in forty different industries.

The afternoon was devoted to Round Tables. The Kindergarten and Primary Round Table, conducted by Sadie L. Beck, of Mobile, and Alice R. Watkins, of Montgomery. Raffia and handwork was conducted by Gertrude Watkins, of Montgomery. The Duties of Trustees, were conducted by Prof. J. R. E. Lee and William M. Rakestraw of Tuskegee Institute. The Round Table on agricultural teaching was conducted by Prof. P. C. Parks, Director of Agricultural Department of the A. and M. College, Normal, Ala. Round Table on rural schools was conducted by T. J. Edwards, Jeanes Supervisor, Cadeville, Ala. The graded school Round Table was conducted by W. C. Davis, of Birmingham, and C. W. Hill Mobile. The secondary school and college Round Table was conducted by Principal W. A. Caldwell, of the A. F. Owens High School, Mobile, and Principal A. H. Parker of the Birmingham High School. The Round Table on agricultural teaching attracted a large number of teachers who were addressed by Prof. P. C. Parks, Prof. J. H. Larkins, Instructor of Agriculture in Talladega College; O. D. Pyles, Tuskegee Institute; Principal J. C. Jones, Bessemer; C. D. Menafee, U. S. Farm Demonstration Agent, Opelika, and William Rakestraw, Conference Agent Tuskegee Institute.

Professor Larkin advocated a two-year course in agriculture in the public schools, and spoke on the relation of agriculture to health, wealth, knowledge, esthetics, ethics, and sociology. Professor Parks stated that this was the first time in the history of the Association that attention was given to methods of teaching agriculture. He discussed at length the methods followed in Madison County by the A. and M. College, of which Walter S. Buchanan is president. He stated that farmers and boys were first organized in the precinct of the A. and M. College, and the girls were organized into industrial clubs. The co-operation of superintendent of county schools was secured and the organization of the rural teachers was affected for community improvement. This was followed by the organization of Corn Clubs among the boys in each rural school in the county. The co-operation of parents secured in organizing school clubs to work the school farms. The teachers of the county are responsible for the enthusiasm among the boys and girls in promoting this work, all of which is directed by the Agricultural Department of the A. and M College, Normal, Alabama.

Education - 1913
Summer Schools

NEGRO SUMMER SCHOOL GOES INTO THIRD WEEK

Newsadv — 7-8-13

Enrollment Totals 390 Teachers, Alabama Leading With 198 of All

Special to The Advertiser.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., July 7—The third week of the Tuskegee summer school for negro teachers of the South and Southeast Prof. J. R. E. Lee, director, opened today with 390 teachers from Alabama, Georgia Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, South Carolina, North Carolina, Kansas, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Tennessee.

"The care of the teeth," wil be discussed by Dr. A. T. Landers; "A New Era in School Building" by C. J. Calloway, Director Extension work, Tuskegee; "Rural School Supervision" by Mr. J. L. Sibley, supervisor Colored Rural Schools for Alabama who will use a stereopticon showing views of rural school conditions.

Mr. Sibley will lecture also on "The Future of the Rural School Situation" Thursday morning from eleven to twelve.

Prof. N. R. Baker, state supervisor of rural white schools, will discourse "Lights and Shadows in Education."

Booker T. Washington's wife will outline the work of the National Association of Colored Women's clubs.

Prof. Clarence Cameron White, the noted Boston violinist, will entertani the teachers in the chapel Thursday evening.

Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee teachers will close the week's program Saturday night with a musical in chapel.

The increase in the enrollment during the week is credited to Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi. Alabama has registered 198 teachers while Georgia follows with 86; Mississippi comes next. As new teachers come in every day the enrollmen will pass the 400 mark this week.

NEGRO SUMMER SCHOOL
In Mosaic Temple
Four Week Industrial Training—
Negro Teachers Should Attend
Little Rock Ark.
4/26/13

...e Industrial Four-Week Sum-
... for Negro teachers
...mmer session, 1913, at
... places:
...—E. H. Carry, con-
...ng June 2.

Pine Bluff—W. M. Townsend, conductor, beginning May 26.

Hope—H. C. Yerger, conductor, beginning June 2.

Brinkley—J. W. Brooks, conductor, beginning June 2.

Dermott—J. H. Vickers, conductor, beginning May 26.

These instructors will be aided and endorsed by the State Department of Education at Little Rock, Ark., and lectures will be delivered by the following prominent educators: Dr. Joseph A. Booker, Prof. P. L. Dorman, Prof. F. T. Venegar, Prof. C. P. McLarkin, a representative of the State Board of Health.

Preliminary Announcement.

It has been found possible this year to arrange for the operation of five summer normal schools of four weeks' duration to be held during the month of June for Negro teachers. With the assistance of funds derived from sources outside of Arkansas, particularly with aid from the Slater fund and the strong probability of aid from the General Education Board, the State Department of Education finds itself in a position to offer aid to five such schools in the State. The towns and cities named on the cover of this announcement have been selected as suitable locations for these schools partly because of their geographical position and railroad facilities, and partly because of the accommodations offered for carrying on the work and for caring for the teachers.

A Word to Directors and Examiners.

The State Department is aiding these summer schools in order to place within the reach of the vast majority of Negro teachers in Arkansas such training as will help to fit them for their work. The special aim of these schools will be:

1. To give teachers a clearer understanding of rural life.
2. To arouse their interest in rural occupations and their sympathy with rural conditions.
3. To bring about a close relation between home and school, and to make the school serve a broader purpose.
4. To show teachers how to teach children to use their hands as well as their brains.
5. To exalt labor and to show the importance of the common duties about the home.
6. To give some practical information about keeping clean, cooking, sewing, gardening, farm and shop work, and other forms of hand work.
7. To spread knowledge of how to avoid disease and lead wholesome lives.
8. To point the way toward raising standards among the Negroes—physically, morally and industrially, as well as intellectually.

School directors and county examiners can play an important part in the improvement of the Negro teacher along these lines by urging them to attend one of these schools for the full four weeks. We urge your co-operation in a movement designed to help the Negro to become more productive, more provident, more healthy, to make a better home for himself, to lead a better life, and to do well his part in the industrial development of Arkansas. We need to adapt the school to fit the Negro child for the life he is going to lead.

A Word to the Teachers.

It will not be many years in Arkansas before some form of industrial training will be required of every teacher in the elementary grades. Now is the time to begin to learn something about this work. At these summer schools the opportunity will be offered you to learn the practical industrial work while you are reviewing the usual common school subjects now required by law. The question for you to decide is not whether you can afford to attend this summer school, but whether you can afford to miss it. Study carefully the advantages offered, and make your plans to atten for the full time.

Special Features of the Industrial Summer Normal Schools.

1. A full course in all the subjects required for a teacher's license.
2. A competent corps of teachers composed of leading Negro educators of the State.
3. A full course in each of the five schools by a specialist in home economics, including cooking, sewing and household sanitation.
4. Special instruction in practical agriculture by a specialist.
5. Special instructions in practical elementary tool work by a specialist.
6. Frequent special lectures by some of the State's foremost educators, agriculturists and sanitarians.

Institute Week.

One week of each summer school will be duly announced as institute week for the county in which the school is located, and attendance during this week wil be compulsory. Examiners outside of the counties in which the summer schools are located are requested to accept full time attendance at any one of these summer normals in lieu of attendance at their regular county institutes.

Additional Inducements to Teachers.

It has been planned that those attending these normals shall do a given amount of written work in each subject, which will be carefully graded each week. They will be given a maximum of 5 per cent each week in each study for perfect work to be added to their certificate grades in these respective subjects upon examination; provided, however, that no examination paper which grades less than 60 per cent shall in any case be considered, and provided, further, that no examination pape shall receive a higher grade than 100 per cent.

Special Teachers' Examination.

In order to give teachers the benefit of these credits, special examinations for teachers will be held at the close of the summer schools. All the fees for the examination, together with the papers written by each applicant and a certificate of credits in each subject, will be sent to the examiner or superintendent of the county in which the applicant desires a certificate. The examination will be conducted under the strictest possible supervision.

Expenses.

Local authorities are authorized to charge a small matriculation fee, the amount of which may be determined by applying to the conductor of the summer school.

Every effort is being made to secure board and lodging for teachers at the lowest possible rates.

Education
Summer schools

NEGROES URGED TO JOIN CORN AND TOMATO CLUBS

Colored Teachers' Institute at Demopolis Hears Good Addresses.

Special to The Advertiser.

DEMOPOLIS, ALA., Aug. 6.—In the Colored Teachers' Institute here today Isaiah J. Whitley, the conductor, urged the teachers present to co-operate with the Department of Education in organizing corn and tomato clubs. The speaker declared that Alabama people buy too much corn from other sections of the country when she is one of the greatest corn States in the Union. He urged upon the teachers to instill within the boys and girls a love for agriculture and farm life and to set the examples in the schools by having gardens. He said the average colored farmer has not worked regularly enough. He only works about 175 days when he should work at least 350 days in the year. The teachers, he said, should change this condition in their communities.

The teachers were urged to build better school houses and put in better equipments and sanitary toilets.

Primary arithmetic and primary reading were discussed by Miss Ada V. Ophus of Barbour County. Quite an interest was manifested in the late method of teaching the child the alphabet.

The night session consisted of an address by Hon. Jesse B. Herring, mayor of Demopolis.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE CLOSES AT TUSKEGEE

Conductor Stevenson Says It Proved One of the Best He Has Held

Special to The Advertiser.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Sept. 26.—Today at noon marked the closing of one of the most successful teachers' institutes ever held in this county. Practically every teacher in this section attended the four and one-half days session of the body.

The institute was conducted by L. M. Stevenson of Roanoke, assisted by Miss Dudley of Sharter. Mr. Stevenson has held a number of institutes during the summer months, but expressed himself as being best pleased with the one just closed.

State Superintendent of Education H. J. Willingham of Montgomery, addressed the body Monday. He was very emphatic in his declaration advocating the one mill tax for the support of rural schools. Among other things he said: "With this tax we will be more able to equip the schools of the rural sections with better teachers, better buildings and more sanitary surroundings."

Prof. N. R. Baker, Supervisor of Rural Schools, also made an address before the body and advocated all those things for which Mr. Willingham had spoken, but laid particular stress upon boy's corn clubs and girls' tomato clubs. "In this way," he said, 'interest can be roused among the youth of the country as in no other way. It not only creates a spirit of rivalry among the contestants, but has a tendency to keep the boys and girls at home and makes better and more efficient farmers and housewives of them."

Professor Thigpen made a short talk on text books as are now being used in the schools of Alabama.

The Macon County School Improvement Association held its annual meeting during the institute and elected new officers for the ensuing year. According to plans drafted at this meeting, the body will accomplish much good during the coming year. The county board of education is now supplying each teacher of the county with register and report cards, so that at all times the exact status of the school ssytem can be determined. Education is receiving more attention in this county now than ever before in its history, and it is the hope of those in charge to make the local system second to none in the State.

MUCH BETTER SYSTEM AMONG NEGRO SCHOOLS

Willingham Gratified By the Progress Along Educational Lines.

Better systems of work have been adopted in the negro teachers institutes this year than ever before, according to H. J. Willingham, State Superintendent of Education, who has returned from a visit to the institutes held in Randolph, Chambers, Tallapoosa, Bibb and Autauga counties.

The work is being done this year under the direction of Prof. J. T. Sibley, State Supervisor of Rural Schools.

"The negroes are now grasping the idea of the real work they are required to do in the school room," said Mr. Willingham. Next week the institutes held in the Wiregrass section of the State will be visited by Mr. Willingham.

NEGRO SUMMER SCHOOL OPENS AT TUSKEGEE

Largest Enrollment for First Day in History of the Sessions

Special to The Advertiser.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., June 24—With 301 colored teachers from Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Florida, Mississippi, Texas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Kentucky and Kansas, the Tuskegee Summer School opened at the academic building, Tuskegee Institute, Monday, with Professor J. R. E. Lee, director, and Professor E. C. Roberts, assistant to the director.

This is the fourth annual session of the school. The first, in 1910 opened with 185, while the enrollment on the first day last year was 219, closing with 307.

The largest enrollment Monday was from Alabama. Georgia followed while Louisiana came third. The outlook is bright for an attendance exceeding 400, every train bringing new arrivals.

Ample arrangements have been made to furnish instruction for teachers in all the branches taught in the public schools of the South, with the addition of agriculture, dairying, truck farming, poultry raising, carpentry printing, housekeeping, cooking, sewing, dressmaking, millinery, mattress making, and the various other industries taught at Tuskegee Institute.

Special attention will be given the up-to-date theories of teaching, the purpose being to spread modern methods of teaching throughout the South.

About fifty of the most experienced and efficient teachers have been secured, besides daily lectures by such prominent educators as Charles H. Albert, principal, State Normal School, Bloomsburg, Pa.; James L. Sibley, State Superintendent Negro Rural Schools; N. R. Baker, State Superintendent of Rural Schools for Whites; R. E. Tidwell, Superintendent of Schools for the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company; Dr. James H. Dillard, president Anna T. Jeanes Foundation; Professor W. T. B. Williams, and Dr. B. C. Caldwell, assistants to Dr. Dillard and field agents; Dr. Booker T. Washington, and Professor Tidwell, Superintendent of Education for Morgan County.

Dr. J. H. Dillard held a meeting Monday of the Jeanes Fund Workers and Supervisors and heard reports from them. The reports showed gratifying results.

Inspiring addresses were delivered by Dr. Dillard, Dr. Caldwell, Professor Williams, Superintendent Tidwell and others.

TUSKEGEE SUMMER SCHOOL BEGINS ITS SECOND WEEK

Enrollment Reaches 370, and Is Expected to Go Over 400 Mark

Special to The Advertiser.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., June 30—The first week of the Tuskegee Summer School for colored teachers showed an enrollment of 370. The school opened a week ago with 301. Alabama leads with 175, Georgia follows with 85, while Mississippi comes third with an enrollment of 31. The other States represented by the enrollment are Tennessee, Louisiana, Florida, Arkansas, Texas, South Carolina, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Kansas and Pennsylvania, with the numbers enrolled respectively.

Professor R. E. Tidwell, of Birmingham, Superintendent of Schools of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, delivered lectures Friday and Saturday to appreciative teachers; spoke at a mothers' meeting, at the children's house and visited the farms and several departments of industries in which the teachers are devoting most of their time. In these departments Mr. Tidwell saw women in the shops learning to make axe-handles, bottom chairs, and make mattresses, brooms and baskets. These teachers are not simply learning theories but they are learning how to do things in order to teach. They would know by doing.

The second week of the school opened Monday with a lecture by Professor Charles H. Albert, of Bloomsburg, Pa., who spoke to an enthusiastic audience on "Underlying Principles in Teaching." Professor Albert will lecture Tuesday on "Important Factors in the Recitation." Wednesday on a "Type Stundy in Continental Geography." Thursday on "Industrial and Commercial Geography," and he will deliver a closing talk Saturday on "How to Reach the Hearts of Children."

Richard B. Harrison, of Chicago, will entertain the teachers in the chapel Thursday night with dramatic and huromist readings.

The teachers will observe legal holiday, Friday, July 4.

A snew teachers come in daily and the roll will soon pass the 400 mark, another building has been prepared for the accommodation of those who will attend.

Professor J. R. E. Lee, in charge, stated today that there is scarcely a line of school work which is not being pursued by some of the teachers. "Taking them all in all," said Professor Lee, "they are the best grade of teachers I ever met. And, too, the lectures by Dr. Dillard, Professor Tidwell and Professor Albert were of inestimable value."

Colored Institute

At

Bowling Green, Mo.

Beginning July 21, 1913 and will hold ten days closing with the last public examination August 1 and 2, 1913.

All teachers in N. E. Mo., are expected to attend. Board reasonable in good homes.

Best of instruction and satisfaction guaranteed. Be on hand at the opening and get the entire course.

Respectfully your humble servant,

G. S. Abbington, Conductor,
Clarksville, Mo.

NORMAL SCHOOL OPENS AT CHRISTIANSBURG, VA.

Special to The New York Age.

Christiansburg, Va., July 8.—The Christiansburg Normal opened July 1 with an enrollment of 78 student teachers. The normal began operation under the most favorable circumstances. Dr. I. Garland Penn, secretary Freedmen's Aid Society, and Mrs. Penn were present on July 2. Dr. Penn delivered an address. On July) and 4 Dr. L. B. Moore, dean of Teachers' College, Howard University, delivered a series of four lectures of especial interest to teachers. Among other lectures promised for the near future are John P. Pierce of the United States Department of Agriculture, and Maj. R. R. Moton, of Hampton Institute.

STATE SUMMER SCHOOL

West Virginia Colored Institute Closes Its Fourth Session—Many Attend Course.

Among the new features of the State Summer School for Colored Teachers, held some weeks ago at West Virginia Colored Institute, Charleston, W. Va., were domestic science, under the direction of Miss Mary Eubank, and public school music under the direction of Miss Ethel B. Spriggs.

Great interest was shown in these two subjects, both on the part of the instructors and those who took the subjects. The other instructors were Prof. Kelly Miller, dean of College of Arts and Sciences, Howard University, sociology; Prof. J. D. Coleman of the Bluefield Colored Institute, elementary branches; Prof. E. A. Bolling of the Lewisburg Public School, elementary branches; Mrs. Fannie Cobb-Carter of the West Virginia Colored Institute, methods and manual training; Prof. J. W. Scott, Principal of the Douglass High School Huntington, English; Prof. A. W. Curtis of the West Virginia Colored Institute, agriculture; Charles E. Mitchell of the West Virginia Colored Institute, obokkeeping and manager of the Boarding Hall, and Prof. Byrd Prillerman, director of the Summer School.

Lectures were given by Prof. L. J Corbly, president of Marshall College Huutington, West Va.; B. B. Ezell farm demonstrator for Kanawha County; Hon. M. P. Shawkey, State Superintendent of Free Schools; Dr. Harrie Lounsbery, of Charleston; Dean E. D Sanderson of the College of Agriculture, the West Virginia University; Dr R. L. Jones, of Charleston; Miss Ethe Grose, teacher of elocution and histor

in Philmouth College, Oregon; Dr. J N. Deahl, dean of the Department of Education, West Virginia University; Dr. H. F. Gamble, of Charleston; Mrs. Nelly Lewis-Brown, of Boston, Mass. J. H. Arnold, specialist in farm management, of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D C.; Mrs. Charles Siphax, of Howard University, and J. Frank Marsh, Secretary of the State Board of Regents, who had just returned from an extensive tour of Europe.

The following is a list of those in attendance: Miss Theresa Wall, Hill Ttop, West Va.; Miss Louise Smithers, Hinton, West Va.; Miss Nannie Adams, Staunton, Va.; Miss Geraldine Leggins, Coshocton, O.; Miss Margaret L. Joyce, Cambridge, O.; Miss Mary E. Jones, Charleston, West Va.; Mrs. E. M. Dandridge, Institute, West Va.; Miss Johnsie Lowrie, Keystone, West Va.; Mrs. Emma Griffin, Beckley, West Va.; Miss Bessie Cundiff, Homestead, Pa.; Mrs. Hassie Gray, Charleston, West Va.; Miss Amelia Wilcher, Charleston, West Va.; Sumner Mills, Kyle, West Va.; Miss Mamie Hopkins, Charleston, West Va.; Miss Inez Johnson, Institute, West Va.; Miss Rebecca M. Peck, Ronceverte, West, Va.; Miss Revella Hughes, Huntington, West Va.; Mrs. Ollie Whitlock, Institute, West Va.; Miss Lillian Foster, Institute, West Va.; Miss Alice eMadows, Institute, West Va.; Miss Maude Viney, Charleston, West Va.; **Miss Clara Hill, Alderson, West Va.; Mrs. Amanda Brown, Institute, West Va.; Thomas Taylor, Buckhannon, West Va.;** Miss Etta B. Hall, Montgomery, West Va.; Miss Katie Brown, Montgomery, West Va.; Miss Hattie Peters, Sissonville, West Va.; Mrs. C. W. Lee, Concord, Va.; Miss Adele Freeman, Shepardstown, West Va.; Mrs. V. B. Edwards, Bluefield, West Va.; Miss Mary Dickinson, Huntington, West Va.; Miss Catherine Booker, Hinton, West Va.; Mrs. F. D. Railey, Montgomery, West Va.; Miss Henrietta James, Red Star, West Va.; Miss Josie Barnett, Huntington, West Va.; Miss Florence Hurd, Huntington, West Va.; Miss Lena Rice, Charleston, West Va.; Mrs. Julia Wilkerson, Montgomery, West Va.; Miss Ethel Brown, Montgomery, West Va.; Miss Nannie Cobbs, Keystone, West Va.; Mrs. Fannie Anderson, Mt. Hope, West Va.; Miss Carrie Fairfax, Powellton, West Va.; Miss Cornelia Spears, Holden, West Va.; Miss Mary Williams, Charleston, West Va.; Miss Florence Bolling, Lewisburg West Va.; Mrs. Frances Bradley, Moorefield, West Va.; Miss Ida Jackson, Lewisburg, West Va.; Miss Rhoda Wilson, Charleston, West Va.; Miss Grace Robertson, Charleston, West Va.; Miss Aileen Harper, Keystone, West Va.; Miss Lottie Claytor, Fayetteville, West Va.; Mrs. Emma Irving, Charleston, West Va.; E. A. Bolling, Lewisburg, West Va.; Hugheston Brown, Hughes-ton, West Va.; Miss Georgiana Brown, Sun, West Va.; Miss Memphis Carter, Ennis, West Va.; Mrs. Ettice Clemons Red Star, West Va.; Mrs. Janie Calloway, Mt. Hope, West Va.; Mrs. M. E. Daivs, Red Star, West Va.; George Hurt, Institute, West Va.; Mrs. Minnie Hurt, Institute, West Va.; Mrs. Hassie Howard, Institute, West Va.; Miss Myrtle Irving, Charleston, West Va.; Prof. J. R. Jefferson, Parkersburg, West Va.; Mr. Jas. McHenry Jones, Institute, West Va.; Miss Eva M. Jones, Columbus, O.; Miss Avie L. Johnson, Huntington, West Va.; Mrs. Arthelia Jordon, Clarksburg, West Va.; Mrs. Lucy F. Lowry, Institute, West Va.; DeWitt Meadows, Institute, West Va.; Miss Lucy McGhee, Huntington, West Va.; Miss Emma Meadows, Institute, West Va.; Mrs. Nicey M. Moore, Buckhannon, West Va.; W. J. Napper, Institute, West Va.; Mrs. Zanphra Napper, Institute, West Va.; the Rev. E. C. Page, Montgomery, West Va.; Mrs. Eva Pack, Institute, West Va.; the Rev. J. W. Robinson, St. Albans, West Va.; Miss Eva Rotan, Fayetteville, West Va.; Miss Sidonia Rotan, Fayetteville, West Va.; Miss Bertha Rotan, Fayetteville West Va.; Mrs. Agnes Sinclair, Bancroft, West Va.; Miss Lorena Sinkford, Keystone, West Va.; the Rev. J. J. Turner, Mt. Carbon, West Va.; Thomas P. Bradley, Institute, West Va.

Education-Negroes
Teachers
Dec

NEGROES WHO WANT TO TEACH MUST BE KNOWN

Covington Lays Plan to Bar Fakirs from Examination.

Mont Adv. 8-26-13

Negro school teachers who have made it a profitable practice to secure license for their more ignorant brothers will be barred from the examinations in Montgomery County in the future, according to the announcement of G. W. Covington, Superintendent of Education, Tuesday.

The next examination for teachers' license will be held in Montgomery on the third Monday in April, and every effort to prevent this unlawful practice will be used by Mr. Covington. According to Mr. Covington, negroes with good educations, capable of passing the examinations, have been coming to Montgomery County from other counties within the last few years, and by giving the name of another negro not capable, stood the examination under the assumed name and secured the license for their friends. These licenses, he said, are sold to the ignorant negroes, and, being issued in their name, qualifies them to teach in their counties.

In the future, when a negro comes to Montgomery from another county to stand examination, he will either have to be known personally by Mr. Covington, or have a personal recommendation from some known citizen of his county.

This practice, according to Mr. Covington, was begun several years ago, and for a while continued with profit for the well educated negroes who might wish to do this unlawful act. In 1911 it was discovered by the officials and practically stopped by them, but for fear of again putting the scheme to work he will take special precautions in the future.

MANY MONTGOMERIANS QUALIFY FOR TEACHING

Mont Adv 8-25-13

Large Number of Applicants Successful in Recent Examinations of Board

8-25-13

More teachers and prospective teachers of Montgomery County were successful in the examinations recently held by the State Board of Teachers' Examiners than in several years, according to Prof. P. W. Hodges, secretary of the board.

"The percentage of successful applicants in Montgomery County was exceedingly high in the recent examinations," said Professor Hodges.

Following is a list of the successful applicants:

White—Alberta Barnett, Montgomery; Lottie Blair, Herbert; Eva Grace Frasier, Millbrook; Mary Gallagher, Montgomery; Mary Louisa Hall, Coosada; M. Louisa Hall, Coosada; Chiles Harris, Elmore; John Henry Myers, E. Tallassee; Mrs. Bettie Blair Pruett, Leary, Ga.; Della Mohr, Montgomery; Luther C. Kersh, Notasulga; Reaia Chatfield, Montgomery; Rebecca Lanier Bibb, Montgomery; Julia Grace Collier, Montgomery; James McKeene Greene, Hollydale, Va.; Ruth B. Quigley, Pike Road; Kate Clark, Montgomery; Elizabeth Macy, Montgomery; Amanda Daniel, Montgomery; Wesley Daniel, Montgomery; Mrs. A. M. Pitts, Mathews; Ethel V. Thornhill, Deatsville; Daisie Eugenia Weld, Montgomery; Carrie Loeb, Montgomery; Jimmie B. Lynch, Montgomery; Nellie Mills, Montgomery; Eugenia C. Deas, Montgomery; Joanna S. Wallace, West Blocton; Edna Cohen, Montgomery; Adrian Stough, Montgomery; Annie Ringstaff, Strata; Bessie Sankey, Snowdoun; Lila Katherine Wilcox, Montgomery; Elizabeth Meriwether, Snowdoun; Emily H. Matthews, Montgomery; Ruth Idelle Dickey, Snowdoun; N. Roberta Scarbrough, Guerryton; Leuolive Jones, Troy; Mrs. Jos. Lee Lucas, Pittsview; Stella Mae Rogers, Notasulga; Roy Stuart Garrett, Montgomery; Carmen Ercell Thasso, Montgomery.

Negroes—Mary H. Vickers, Montgomery; Mattie L. Walton, Montgomery; Juanita Davis, Montgomery; Addie Benson, Montgomery; Lucile Caffey, Montgomery; Georgia L. Jackson, Montgomery; Berkie Mae Miller, Montgomery; Carrie Howard, Montgomery; Hullie Elizabeth Lee, Montgomery; Willie Kathleen Cox, Montgomery; Eva Williams, Montgomery; Willie C. Jefferson, Montgomery; Alexander Jas. Jones, Vida; Eliza L. McCord, Montgomery; Bertha L. Lovelace, Montgomery; Geneva Louise Williams, Montgomery; S. C. Vachti Hannon, Montgomery; M. B. Houston, Montgomery; Johnnie Etta Clark, Montgomery; Matilda Mitchell, Montgomery; Mary Elizabeth Wilson, Mathews; Effie M. Todd, Montgomery; M. Louisa Williams, Mobile; Eddie Mae Brown, Montgomery; Ida Jessie Purcell, Montgomery; Mary Frances Pickett, Montgomery; Cherrye R. Arrington, Montgomery; Esther Dammons, Montgomery; Charlotte M. Jones, Mount Meigs; Lura A. Ballard, Montgomery; Frances L. Whittaker, Montgomery, Bertha I. Ballard, Montgomery; Rosalyn Harris, Warrington, Fla.; Emma A. Judge, Montgomery; Mary F. Burk, Montgomery; Tyler Carter, Waugh; Emily Cook, Montgomery; Julia Clarke, Montgomery; Lula N. Cook, Montgomery; Alice Snow, Montgomery; Lucy Paris Freeman, Montgomery; Isselene Hunter, Montgomery, Rosa Lee Jeeter, Pike Road; Lillian Tarver, Montgomery; Laura Aileen Freeman, Montgomery; Willie Lee Hunly, Montgomery; Calilee Jackson, Montgomery; Creola B. Hayes, Montgomery; Nellie Winona Brown, Montgomery; Camilla Johnson, Montgomery.

Where Teachers Are Assigned

Sav Tribune 9-13-13

FEW CHANGES MADE IN SYSTEM

Additional Grade to be Opened At Haven Home School—Indication Point to Largest Enrollment History of Schools.

During the week the assignment of the public school teachers was made and it was found that there are but few changes in the faculties of the various schools.

There has been but one death among the ranks of the teachers and no marriages. The changes that have been made are principally among the teachers in the lower grades in the city schools and in the county schools.

The school at West Savannah will not be opened this year because of the fact there is no building available. This will be much regretted by the colored inhabitants of this section.

At the Haven Home school there will be one grade added to the four which were conducted there last year. The addition of this grade will do away with the operation of the school at the Duffy street hall, where two grades have been conducted for several years.

The new school building, which it has been announced will be erected on the Haven Home property, will probably be begun during the coming school year, but will hardly be ready for occupancy until October of next year.

Judging from present indications the colored schools will have a record attendance this year and as in the past few years many children, especially in the lower grades, will probably find it impossible to get accommodation.

The assignment of teachers is as follows:

East Broad Street School—Prof. R. W. Gadsden, principal; Miss R. G Houston, seventh grade; Miss E. L. Jackson, sixth grade A; Mr. S. J. Reid, sixth grade B; Miss L. L. Carey, fifth grade A; Mrs. L. A. Woodard, fifth grade B; Miss M. Reynolds, fourth grade A; Mrs. E. A. Jackson, fourth grade B; Miss M. M. Daniels, third grade A; Miss Nettie Houston, third grade B; Miss Etta McIntosh, second grade A; Miss Lula Smith, second grade B; Miss G. L. Stiles, first grade A; Miss V. M. Beasley, first grade B; Miss F. Johnson, assistant

Maple Street School—Prof. John McIntosh, principal; Mrs. M. E. Tolbert, seventh grade; Miss S. C. Houstoun, sixth grade; Miss A. E. Scott, fifth grade; Miss E. A. Quinney, fourth grade A; Mrs. M. E. F. Burnes, fourth grade B; Miss L. Hendrickson, third grade A; Miss Helen Ellis, third grade B; Miss Drusilla Blyler, second grade; Miss Bertha D. Williams, first grade; Miss H. Johnson, assistant.

West Broad Street School—Prof. J. H. C. Butler, principal; Mrs. S. J. Butler, seventh grade; Miss A. B. Miller, sixth grade; Miss A. M. Ellis, fifth grade A; Mrs. A. C. Middleton, fifth grade B; Miss C. E. Lewis, fourth grade A; Miss Rosalie Brown, fourth grade B; Mrs. S. A. Brown, third grade A; Miss C. Hendrickson, third graee B; Mr. Wm. Kennedy, second grade A; Miss Madeline Shivery, second grade B; Miss Marie Stoney, second grade C; Miss Annie Tucker, first grade A; Miss S. O. Lee, first grade B; Miss S. M. Gaston, assistant.

Haven Home School—Miss H. Houstoun, fourth grade; Miss Virginia Box, third grade A; Mr. Samuel Kelson, third grade B; Mrs. Emma Green, second grade A; Mrs. A. E. Orner, second grade B; Miss Rachael Rogers, first grade A; Miss Ada Scott, first grade B; Mrs. A. E. Armstrong, first grade C.

Country Schools—Antioch, Miss Dorothy Williams; Beaulieu, Miss Rosa Ashton; Belmont, Miss Florence Banks; College, Mrs. Daisy Pearson; Dittermersville, Mrs. Ellen E. Spencer; East Savannah, Miss Lydia Coleman; Flowersville, Miss Etta Cannick; Grove Hill, Miss Clifford Allen; Monteith, Miss Eloise Holmes; Mount Zion, Miss Florence Erwin; Nicholsonville, Miss Camilla Marshall; Pooler, Miss Mae Franklin; Rice Hope, Miss Elise Williams; Riverside, Miss Camilla Stiles; Rose Dhu, Miss Florence Callen; Sackville, Mrs. Annie L. Holmes; Skidaway, Mr. Wm. DuHenri Brown; Taylor's Chapel, Miss Delphine Stoney; Tatemsville, Miss F. L. Deveaux; Vallambrosa, Miss Harriet Jones; Wheat Hill, Miss Rebecca Sengstacke; White Bluff, Miss Clinton Dingle; Whitmarsh, Miss S. Pickens; Wilmington, Miss Romena Gaillard Woodstock, Miss Eva Cannick; Woodville, Mrs. R. Ethel Wright; Mill Haven, Miss Madeline Victory; Isle of Hope; Mrs. J. H. Hunter.

Education - 1913
Tuskegee Institute, Educational Data.

THE NEGRO AND INDUSTRIALS

The Marion Item
Marion, Ala.
4/20/13.

Influence of Sound Education On Farmers--Some Gratifying Results.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 19.—(Special Correspondence to The Item.)—The state is concerned with three fundamental questions bearing on the industrial education of the negro. How much does it benefit the individual financially thus trained? How much of a return does the state get for the money thus expended? How much do industrial school influence the masses? In answering these questions it is necessary to cite concrete examples.

A careful estimate shows that since the founding of Tuskegee Institute an average of two years' training has been given to more than 9,000 students. The average length of time these students have been out of school is fourteen years. Their average earnings annually is $700. The average earnings without industrial training is less than $300 a year.

A recent canvass among Tuskegee students living in Atlanta, Ga., showed that out of 120 living in that city, forty-five owned homes valued at from $2,000 to $5,000; that several of that number owned real estate and other property valued at from $300 to $14000; that many of the plasterers, carpenters and brickmasons earn from $2 to $5 per day, and that not one was found without a job with wages from $25 to $100 per month. And, too, many of them have bank accounts.

This showing for Atlanta would probably hold good with reference to the students that have gone out from the various branches of Tuskegee Institute and other industrial schools in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, and other Southern states. How much of a return does the state get for the money expended in the industrial training of the negro? Exactly in proportion as each individual has made good as an industrious and law-abiding citizen and in proportion as each one has added to the wealth of the state by his labor and accumulations of property. A careful estimate shows that the 9,000 students from Tuskegee Institute have earned during fourteen years $88,200,000. Take for example ,the canning of fruits, one of the forty industries taught at Tuskegee Institute. The report for that department alone for 1912 shows the following:

Summary of fruit canned by Tuskegee Institute's canning factory, 1912:

	Cans
Sweet potatoes	26,354
Tomatoes	21,295
Peaches	14,896
Plums	637
Blackberries	600
Blackberry jam	492
Pears	96
Figs	86
Corn	36
Peach butter	18

Does industrial training influence to any large extent the masses of negro farmers not directly in touch with the industrial schools? The Annual Tuskegee Farmers' Conferences are attended by 1,000 to 2,000 farmers, who come from their several fields in the South to learn new methods of tilling the soil. They eagerly listen to lectures on soils, seeds, and how to live at home. They get new ideas on stock and poultry raising. They are encouraged to buy land, improve their homes and home life. They go home inspired. Similar work is done by the state ond county fairs, and the hundreds of annual farmers' conferences throughout the South. Students have gone out from Tuskegee Institute and other industrial schools, established other schools and become centers of influence for the education of the masses. And, too, graduates from the schools, as United States demonstration agents, go out in the fields among the farmers and show them how to till the soil and how to raise stock and poultry and improve their homes.

WHAT I AM TRYING TO DO.

By Dr. Booker T. Washington, in the "World's Work" Magazine, New York City, November, 1913—Explains the Tuskegee Idea—Writes of Racial Relationships in the South.

Dr. Booker T. Washington, principal of the Tuskegee Institute, writes a special article, "What I Am Trying to Do," for the November issue of the World's Work, New York City; a series of twelve articles under this title have been published in the World's Work during the past twelve months.

The contributors to the series so far have represented every phase of business and educational life—captains of industry and leaders of one kind and another in every field of activity. The World's Work is quite the most representative business magazine published in this country, and surveys the whole field of progress from one end of the earth to the other.

In the particular article here referred to, Dr. Washington summarizes his life work at Tuskegee Institute, explaining in detail just what he has been "trying to do" in helping to bring about the present progress of the Negro people in the United States. The whole scheme of what has come to be known as the "Tuskegee Idea" is exemplified and explained so that one can get a pretty good idea of the work being accomplished through Tuskegee Institute.

With particular reference to the matter of racial relationships in the South, Dr. Washington writes:

"Another thing that I have tried to do has been to bring the white people in the Southern States and throughout the country into what seems to me a proper and practical attitude toward the Negro in his efforts to go forward and make progress. I am seeking to do this not only in the interest of my race, but also in the interest of the white race.

"There are in the southern States nine million Negro children of school age. Fifty-three per cent, or more than half, never go to school. Many of these Negro children, particularly in the country districts, are in school only from three to four months of the year. I am trying to get the white people to see that, both from an economic point of view and as a matter of justice and fair play these conditions must be changed. I am trying to get the white people to see that sending ignorant Negroes to jails and penitentiaries, putting them in the chain gang, hanging and lynching them, does not civilize, but on the contrary, though it brutalizes the Negro, it at the same time blunts and dulls the conscience of the white man.

"I want the white people to see that it is unfair to expect a black man who goes to school only three months in the year to produce as much on the farm as a white man who has been in school eight or nine months in the year; that it is unjust to let the Negro remain ignorant, with nothing between him and the temptation to fill his body with whiskey and cocaine and then to expect him, in his ignorance, to be able to exercise that degree of self-control which shall enable him to keep it.

"Still another thing that I am trying to get the people of the whole country to realize is that the education of the Negro should be considered not as a matter of charity, but as a matter of business; that, like any other business, should be thoroughly studied, organized and systematized. The money that has already been spent by States, institutions and individuals would have done vastly more good if there had been, years ago, more thorough organization and co-operation between the different isolated and detached members of the Negro school system in the southern States.

"I am trying to get the white people to realize that since no color line is drawn in the punishment for crime, no color line should be drawn in the preparation for life, in the kind of education; in other words, that makes for useful, clean living. I am trying to get the white people to see that in hundreds of counties in the South it is costing more to punish colored people for crime than it would cost to educate them. I am trying to get all to see that ignorance, poverty and weakness invite and encourage the stronger race to act unjustly toward the weak, and that so long as this condition remains, the young white men of the South will have a fearful handicap in the battle of life."

INTERESTING FACTS IN THE TUSKEGEE REPORT

Montgomery Advertiser 10-9-13

The report of Principal Booker T. Washington of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute for the year ending May 31, which has just been received containing some interesting facts about the most famous negro school in the world.

The report shows that during the year, which it covers, the school had a total enrollment of 2,137 men, women and children. It also sets out that for the first time since the Budget System was adopted at the Tuskegee Institute, the school not only lived within the system, but underspent it by $884.14. Credit for this is attributed to the Business Committee of the school which had daily meetings. The Budget for next year calls for an expenditure of $30,000 less than that of the previous year, "brought about," the report says, "by searching every corner of the institution for opportunities for ecomoy."

As to enrollment it is stated that in the past year the number of attendants at the school included 1,618 young men and women from thirty-three States and eighteen foreign countries. Including the students of the Children's House, or Training School, those who attended the Summer Teachers' Course and the attendants upon the Winter Farmers' Course the enrollmtnt totaled 2,137.

The report says further:

"We have pursued the policy of not increasing our numbers to any extent because of a feeling among our trustees and friends that we can accomplish more good in this way than by permitting a larger number of students to enter. Rather than increase our number to any marked degree in the near future, it is thought wiser to devote more attention to ,the development of the small schools that have grown out of Tuskegee Institute, or other small schools that are doing similar work."

Through gifts made by Mr. Julius Rosenwald, the head of the well known mail order house of Sears. Roebuck and Company the smaller schools affiliated with the institution have been materially helped.

The part of the report devoted to a financial statement shows that during the past year there was spent for expenses, new buildings, and equipment $388,033.85 and the income for these purposes amounted to $369,126.61. As a part of the report, there is contained a statement as to the educational work being done for negroes in Alabama, South Carolina and other Southern States. Hon. Seth Low, of New York, is chairman of the board of trustees, to whom the report is directed. Theodore Roosevelt is a member of the board, as is Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, and William J. S[illegible] the New York banker

Sept 20-13.

THE YOUNG SOUTH AFRICANDER.

Mr. Davidson Jabavu, who recently graduated from London University and to whose visit to Tuskegee Institute we have already referred in these columns, has been commissioned by the Minister of Native Affairs, Pretoria, Transvaal, to make while here an active study of the methods being used in the conduct of this institution with especial reference to their applicability to conditions in South Africa. He has been asked to study especially the correlated work of the institution as carried on by the Academic Department in co-operation with the industrial work of the boys and girls.

Some Things We Teach at Tuskegee

The Tuskegee Student
Tuskegee, Inst. Ala.

Principal Washington's Talk to the Students in the Chapel, Sunday Evening, April 13, 1913

4/13/13

When I was in the West last month it was quite evident that the people in that part of the country were better informed as to what we are doing here at Tuskegee and the methods we are employing in accomplishing our results than we think. In fact, I feel that in many cases they know more about our work than some of us here on the grounds.

I was very much interested in going into Utah among the Mormons to find to what a large extent they are employing our methods of work. I found that the University of Utah, for example, has pictures of industrial operations on the walls of the class rooms and they are pointed to by the teachers as models for the kind of thing that they are trying to do in the University of Utah. And speaking of the Mormons, I might say here that you must not be deceived regarding these people; they are among the most intelligent, the most progressive people that I have ever been among and it may interest you to know that there are some colored Mormons. * * * * You will find these Mormons, and I hope to speak to you more at length at some other time, among the most industrious, the most frugal and intelligent and progressive class of people that one seldom finds.

Now, because of the impression that I got out there in regard to what people know about our work here, I want to dwell a little tonight upon just what we are trying to accomplish here and try to reveal our work to those here on the grounds. I sometimes feel that in our busy life, each individual trying to push forward his own individual work, we don't always take time to discover to just what extent we are covering a large field. Of course, we have here the Academic Department; in this department persons are fitted for the profession of teaching; are fitted in an academic way so that they may apply their training, their education to other avenues of usefulness. But we have this advantage, that is, the advantage that these people appreciate,—we have all about us a great laboratory that we can use in connection with all that we are doing in the Academic and Normal work; we have the laboratory on the farm with all of its divisions; a laboratory in the shops with all of their divisions; a laboratory in the women's work and

through all the various divisions of the school.

Then we have, as you know, the Mechanical Department which has for its object the fitting of people for definite occupations, for definite trades, and we have here an advantage over people in other parts of the world in this respect. It is not necessary, except in very rare cases, for a young man who finishes a course in our mechanical work to seek work without finding it. In fact, in most cases, as you know, the work seeks the man instead of the man seeking the work. Now, in other parts of the country, the labor field is crowded and the people are hampered by so many restrictions growing very largely out of the trades union idea that it is difficult for young mechanics to find a field of operation without searching for many days or even many months before they find that employment.

Now, without attempting to cover all of the departments and divisions in detail: in the girls' department here, we give an opportunity for every woman to fit herself to become, in the first place, a first-class, up-to-date housekeeper; that is something every woman should know, no matter what she expects to become in life, she ought to know first of all how to keep house in a first-class way. Then we have here a Dressmaking Division. Now this is an avenue, as you know, throughout this country, especially in the South, for any woman to make an independent, first-class living if she will follow the trade of professional dressmaking. The same is true of millinery; our people spend thousands of dollars every year in buying hats, and there is no reason why hundreds of millinery shops cannot be started all over the South.

Here at Tuskegee we give an opportunity for any woman to learn how to grow flowers; that is another occupation which you will find useful and I hope the number will increase. We give girls an opportunity here to go out into the air and work in the truck garden and vegetable field. Now, in many parts of the country, as you know, women are fighting, often going to the extent of being put in jail because they want all the rights of a man. The women here have a right to work in the field; have a right to get out in the air.

We hope that there will be an increasing number of girls who will feel and see that it is more dignified, more in the direction of womanly independence, for them to go out into the air and dig and raise vegetables, much more than there is in going about the streets peddling jewelry, knives and forks or something of that kind; these are the directions that lead to independence and lead to health and strength. And we also give the women here an opportunity to raise poultry and we hope the number will increase. In every section of the South there are innumerable opportunities for women to sell poultry, sell eggs; and the same thing is true of dairy products.

There are opportunities for women to do well in the laundry business; in a small way we give you that opportunity here, and I might add that we hope to increase the facilities of our laundry and make it much more satisfactory than it is at the present time.

Now in matters of business, while we do not talk a great deal about business education, business colleges and all that, we do give a limited number of students an opportunity to learn actual business in about the only way it is possible for anybody to learn business; we give opportunity for a limited number of men in the Commissary to learn how to keep books, how to sell goods, how to take care of goods. We give an opportunity for a limited number in the Treasurer's and Auditor's Departments to learn not only theoretical bookkeeping but actual bookkeeping. We give a limited number an opportunity to learn something about banking business.

We have here, as you know, the Bible Training School which gives an opportunity for young men and women who wish to fit themselves for religious service, especially in the rural districts, and 85 per cent of our people live in the country districts. They are taught to study the actual condition, not the theoretical condition, not the academic condition but actual conditions in the Bible Training School. We try to fit the man for the job that he is to do as a minister or as a religious worker in the various rural districts of the country. There is a great field for that kind of service and it would be well for more to crowd into the Bible Training School and fit themselves for that kind of work. I am glad to say that the graduates from the Bible Training School in most respects are doing well, reflecting credit upon that school and upon themselves.

Then, as you know, we offer any number of opportunities for young men and women to fit themselves in general farming. We have the truck garden. Now, there is no other part of the country where a man with energy, with intelligence and with a small capital can go near a large town or city and make himself, within a few years, independent as a truck gardener. We give opportunity for those who wish to specialize in the matter of growing fruit, especially peaches, strawberries, etc., and grow independent in that regard.

We have a promising field that the South is just waking up to, that is, the field raising pigs and hogs. I might say there is an opportunity to raise pigs in the South in a profitable way that is scarcely true, in a like degree, in any other part of the country, and in the piggery here you have an opportunity to learn all about swine-raising. We are improving that division and hope to improve it more and more every year.

You have an opportunity to learn not only to take care of stock, but we have the division of Veterinary Surgery where those who want to do so, can specialize to become professional in that respect.

Under Mr. Williston we have the Landscape Department. There, I fear, is field that has been too largely and long neglected. There is a growing demand for young people who want to fit themselves through study and careful preparation to become landscape engineers, landscape gardeners, so that they can lay out lawns along scientific and intelligent lines; lay out first-class garden, a first-class yard and learn how to take care of them.

I was interested to learn some years ago when I was in England, that they have a college there devoted to training young women along all lines of agriculture, especially in the line of landscape work, and they told me that the demand is great for these young women to take charge of estates, to take charge of gardens, to take charge of lawns, keep them in good order lay them out properly. Then in connection with the landscape work, we are hoping to have lessons for those who want to learn the business of growing all kinds of plants, shrubs and trees for commercial purposes, in a first-class, up-to-date manner.

We have, of course, as you know, the Health Department where we give an opportunity for a number of young women to be trained in nurse training; there is a field that is limitless in its opportunities. I suppose if Dr. Kenney could turn out three or four times as many trained nurses as he is now turning out, he could find places for them without difficulty. There is a demand for the services of the trained nurse among both black and white people.

Now gradually, we are seeking to put on better footing some other industries; we will have regular courses of training in them just as we have in [illegible] industries; among the new ones we [illegible] ing to raise up and dignify a little [illegible] is that of Baking. Every student who takes the course in baking will get not only the practice of baking but he will have the regular course in baking, just the same as the students have regular courses in any other direction, and the same will be true of the Meat Market in connection with the Veterinary Division. We have already on foot a plan to have a regular systematized and progressive course which will take in everything that covers meat from the butchery of the animal to the selling of that meat in the market. We also hope next year to have a course in Civil Engineering. There is demand for that kind of work in the South.

Now, I haven't time to describe to you, but you know about the opportunities that are offered here for post-graduate work in all departments. There is an opportunity for young men and women who are now in the Senior Class, who graduate this year and who graduated in other years to return and take these courses and we hope the number will increase, that they will perfect themselves in higher lines of the studies which they have already had in school. I don't know of a single case where a student has come here and taken a post-graduate course who has not been in demand at a high wage.

This is to give you just a little insight into the opportunities that are right about you and we hope every year to have an increasing number of students in all of these departments, in these divisions; not only an increasing number, but what is more important than that, men and women with purpose, with high character, with ambition who come here well fitted to begin these activities.